

Eleven herbs and spices against 2,000 recipes

ACROBATIC LION dancers, helium balloons, a 30-foot inflatable buckat, Chinese security guards and the US ambassador made a festive atmosphere in front of rows of spectators outside tances near Beijing's Tiananmen Square. Smiling troops of stall lined up behind Col. Sandar's atty to usher in international press corps to the Kentucky Fried Chicken counter. This opening ceremony was orchestrated to impress the world that American fast food had arrived in China, as it took over the nation's diners.

As the world fixates its eyes on China's modernization, a golf course at the Ming Tombs, or one fast food restaurant in a

This article is part of a series of stories looking at China's modernization by exploring the contemporary social and cultural trends which are occurring due to economic and political reform. The series was written by Chinese journalist Xu Yaping, and American photo journalist, Don Habib after three months of travel, interviews, and research in China.

country of one billion has headlines everywhere. People are led to believe that modernization in China means Westernization. But no one knows how these isolated encounters are affecting China at its core. The Chinese diet, at least, will not succumb to the Western taste in the foreseeable future.

As a Chinese saying goes, "Eating is the people's heaven." Food is an essence of the Chinese culture. Over the long course of their evolution, the Chinese have figured out artistic ways of preparing everything from pig's aer to duck's feet. The Cantonese, known to other Chinese for their unique eating habits, take pride in their mastery of cooking "anything that flies except for the airplane, and anything with four legs except the table."

Western food is no novelty to China. It came with Marco Polo and saw its first boom around the turn of the century when Westerners settled down in conquered Chinese cities. The Chinese integrated a few staples into their diet such as bread, bear, and ice cream. But "Westerners" (Western restaurants) never proved popular with Chinese diners.

In the last decade, a surge of fancy hotels has given rise to ceter and cocktail lounges serving Western food and drinks. Coffee shops have appeared along urban streets drawing Isidiah young crowds. The presence of these Westerners with sophisticated decor is awe-inspiring, but the ambience has not made the Western food much more appealing.

Most Westerners established early this century catered exclusively to foreign eaters. Today's Western ceter, restaurants and grocers have not covered much of the distances to the Chinese masses. Hotels usually charge between five yuan to 10 yuan (US \$1-\$3.71) a beer and at least 40 yuan a person for dinner, while an ordinary worker makes about 100 yuan a month. Western-style cafes can be 20 times more expensive than a traditional tea-house.

It is a recent trend that many Chinese, especially admirers of the Western life-style, are drinking coffee despite their fondness of tea. Other

people are also sampling Pepsi and Coke colas at the high expense of 1.5 yuan a can. With coffee costing 1.5 yuan a cup (no refill) and tea only 0.02 yuan a bowlful, the majority are comfortable with their tea and Chinese soft drinks.

Economic development has

Parts IV,V

brought the Chinese people more money to spend on restaurants and snacks. Steven Fellingham, president of KFC International, said he expected his company's Beijing restaurant to have one of the "highest (business) volumes" in the worldwide chain. But one of his first customers, factory worker Wang Qingchao, said he took his family there because there had been too many people lining up to buy Chinese box lunches next door. "The place is clean, but not very practical," Wang said. "I don't think we'll be back."

Liang Zhu, 25, of the Beijing Computer Centre, came twice in a week with a friend. She liked the restaurant but ordered only coleslaw and buns. "The chicken is too greasy. I can't eat it without hot rice porridge."

The Western cooking needs more space and utensils than the Chinese can afford. Many of them favour steak and fish fillet, but they cannot imagine trimming off so much of the beef and fish for just one piece of meat. With a culinary history of thousands of years, their skills are developed to utilize fish fins and heads.

So far Westerners have only appeared in major Chinese cities. The concept of a Western meal is still beyond the imagination of at least 80 per

cent of the population which lives in the rural areas of China. Even beer has never succeeded in replacing the 120 proof sorghum spirit. Those who have tried coffee complain of its "burnt taste." "I had a chance to try it at a wedding, but I couldn't finish the cup," said village accountant Liu Shulun of Xinxiang, Henan province. "Most of us at the banquet decided to stick with soybean milk and tea."

All Chinese know about regional cuisines. But the rural people are more oriented to their local food because they know which seasonal vegetables are good for what part of their body, a health-preserving method passed down from their ancestors. Diners in Henan province crave their Yellow River carp; Jiangsu provincials prefer

seals, and Mongolians mutton hotpot above whole world.

A villager in Hunan province might like a hamburger. With two yuan, he could get 10 stuffed pancakes, or meat of spicy "lolu" stir-fried vegetables with pork and a bowl of noodles. He goes to lavish two yuan on a dish, he would not think of a hamburger before turtle soup, which is deemed to be a nutritious tonic.

As the nation strives for prosperity, Chinese food is undergoing tremendous change. But changes mean an increase of restored traditional dishes and side snacks.



Chinese market-style food shopping and traditional preparations are not losing ground to Western fast food.

38, says she finds Western diagnosis easier to do and more convincing to the patient. "People still have doubts about the TCM theory; its diagnosis may sound like witchcraft," Dr Wang says.

Some orthodox TCM doctors vehemently reject cooperation between the Western and Chinese medical systems. They claim that TCM is sufficient to treat a modern hospital. Others fear such a mix might damage the integrity of TCM, thus distorting its whole theory.

Professor Jiao Guorui, vice chairman of All-China Clinical Qigong Research Institute, says it is wrong to reject cooperation or denounce the technical advancement of Western medical science. Yet, it is a prejudice for Western doctors to deny the validity for TCM just because they cannot prove it. By 1987, more than 110 countries had

sanctioned the clinical practice of TCM. But Jiao says acceptance means partial acceptance of TCM theory. "To accept TCM theory is a matter of taking all or nothing," Dr Jiao says. "TCM system is inseparable from ancient Chinese philosophy and culture. If the methods alone are introduced into Western clinics, the theory may finally be taken apart and destroyed."

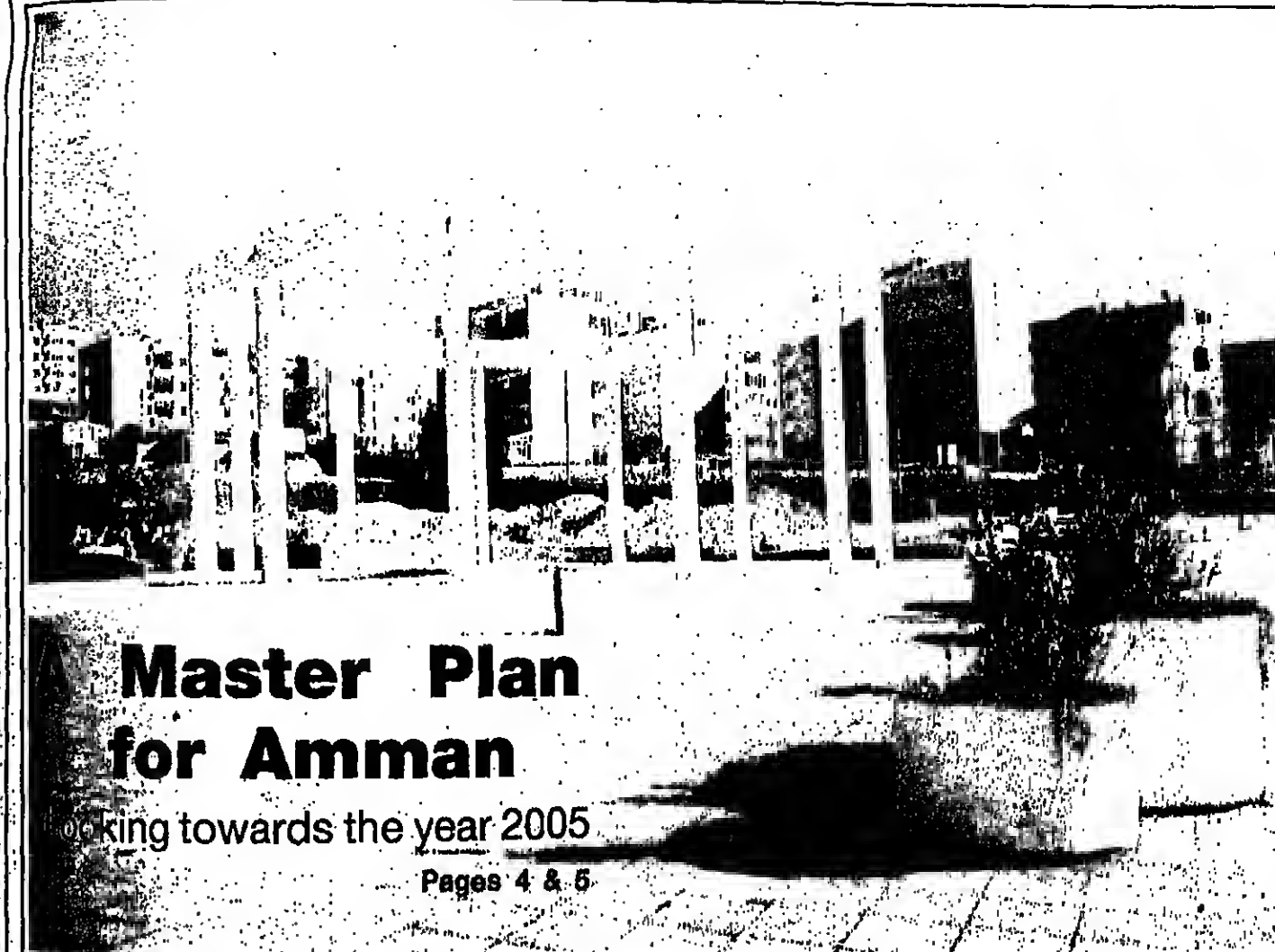
Yuan says he is devoted to the introduction of the TCM theory to the world. More than 700 students and from 53 countries have received training at the International Training Center of Acupuncture and Moxibustion in Beijing.

"The Western medical practice has come to a crossroads," Dr Yuan says. "Its development relies on a major breakthrough in medical science; otherwise, it will have to accept the TCM theory."

Political, economic and social review

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Jordan's 'badiyeh' gets attention

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Living off the earth

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RDA takes off:

A disabled child's dream of riding can now come true

By Diane Chilengua
Star staff writer

AT AGE 7, Philippa Verry of Berkshire, England, took up horseback riding upon a suggestion made to her by her mother. Three years later, Philippa was riding better than most of her classmates, and, at age 13, began competing in horse jumping shows in her area.

However, Philippa's accomplishments are not to be underestimated as she is no ordinary rider. Born without arms, Philippa, now 26 years old, is married and has risen to become a world famous disabled horse-rieter.

Having inspired many other disabled individuals, Philippa arrived in Amman on Wednesday on a week-long visit following an invitation from The Riding for the Disabled Association (R.D.A.)

which was recently established in Jordan, and courtesy of Royal Jordanian.

As part of the R.D.A. groups efforts to integrate local disabled children into the programme, R.D.A. group conducted its first lesson last week. Six children from Al-Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped participated in the first pony-riding session for disabled children in Jordan held at the Arabian Horse Club, on 23 April.

"We have decided to immediately increase the number of children in the riding group from six to eight following the brilliant success of our first session," said Mrs Jill Goddard, coordinator of the R.D.A. group in Amman.

"However, since each child needs three volunteer helpers, we will need at least a total of

36 volunteer helpers." Currently the R.O.A. group is holding a one-hour lesson per week. Among the many people who have helped to make the group materialize is Hani Bisharat of the Arabian Horse Club who has donated the use of the club's Shetland ponies to the riding group.

Instructions to the students are being given by Goddard who is a fully qualified riding instructor. Also present at the riding sessions is a resident physiotherapist.

As part of Philippa's efforts to give extra support to the newly formed riding group, she gave talks to school children at the American Community school, Amman Baccalaureate school and young members and helpers of the R.D.A. group.

On Friday, 30 April, at 11:00 a.m., Philippa will give a riding display at the Arabian Horse Club which will be open to the public.

"I hope my display and talks will act as an inspiration and encouragement to everyone," said Philippa. "And I just don't mean to the riders, but to the parents and volunteers who help the children as well. Any sort of improvements made by the riders brings a lot of joy not only to the rider but to everyone else involved."

Apart from the mental well being that disabled people experience, horse riding improves the blood circulation of the rider, especially of those confined to a wheelchair. By the swing of the horse's back during riding, the movements made are very similar to those of walking.

By experiencing such movements the rider improves the body functions such as the heart, lungs and kidneys, which in turn results in an improvement of digestive system and muscle tone and reduce risk of infections.

This control over movement created by riding also creates a sense of discipline and self control not normally experienced by many disabled individuals.

Riding lessons for all interested disabled individuals and helpers will take place every Saturday at 4 p.m. at the Arabian Horse Club. All interested persons should contact either Mrs Joan Gardiner on 812816 or Mrs Jill Goddard on 877208.



RIDING FOR THE DISABLED ASSOCIATION



RDA's poster requesting volunteers to help disabled children learn to ride

Cerebral Palsy Foundation to set up JD 1/2 million evaluation centre

AMMAN (Star) — Jordan's Cerebral Palsy Foundation has announced its intention to establish a comprehensive evaluation centre for children exposed to disability, at an estimated cost of JD 500,000. The Foundation's President Mr Fakhri Bilal said the centre will diagnose all kinds of disabilities, take preventive actions to eliminate their causes in addition to offering a variety of medical specialities for treatment, rehabilitation and training of victims of cerebral palsy and multiple disabilities.

The Foundation's activities report for 1987 said that more than 3200 children have visited the foundation's four regional centres last year. About 1088 cases were evaluated, 542 of which were new cases. A number of these cases came from outside the Kingdom.

The report goes on to say that in 1987 the Foundation's records showed that 71 per cent of the patients were victims of cerebral palsy and physical disability, while the remaining 29 per cent had mainly hereditary disabilities.

The proposed centre will have a medical, comprehensive rehabilitation, social and psychological treatment and workshop departments, in addition to a special education school and a research centre.

The Foundation relies on contributions from the public and on material help from Jordanian and international organizations and companies.

Australia condemns deportation of Palestinians

AMMAN (Star) — Australia's Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Mr Michael Duffy, has condemned Israel's deportation of a further eight Palestinians from the occupied territories, two weeks ago.

Mr Duffy said that the deportation of the Palestinians, and a decision of the Israeli government to expel 12 others, would exacerbate an already

reedy tense situation in the West Bank and Gaza and increase the threat of further violence in the occupied territories.

The decision was in violation of Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention which prohibited the deportation of civilians from territories under military occupation. Mr Duffy said the latest deportations were made in

spite of a recent United Nations Resolution condemning the practice. Australia, along with an overwhelming majority of members of the international community, had supported that resolution.

Mr Duffy said that the deportation of the Palestinians to Lebanon was an infringement of that country's sovereignty. This deepened the Government's concern at Israel's actions.

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Study calls for evaluating water policy in Jordan's desert

AMMAN (Star) — A recently-completed study prepared by a committee formed by the Ministry of Planning to propose a development plan for the Jordanian desert (bediyeh), has recommended the building of 25 dams and water catchment areas so as to make the most efficient use of rain and surface water.

The study, which was conducted in an area of 40,000 sq. km east of the Hijaz railway, and an average rain rate of 150 mm annually, suggested 25 dams, which included Sewaqa, Wadi At Abiad, Abu Seldout and Hadd, for the proposed dams. There are 8 dams now in the study area with storage capacity of 12 million cubic metres. The study called for updating the maintenance programme for these dams, whose capacity had fallen in recent years because of sand and mud accumulation.

The study concluded that any development of the Jordanian bediyeh is directly dependent on the availability of water sources. This requires water strategies and statistics, which can guarantee the survival of economic activities in the region without sudden setbacks.

According to the study, Al

Moujib valley yields annually 58 million cubic metres of water, equal to what previous studies had expected, while Al Jafr yields only 6.8 million cubic metres annually, when its anticipated capacity is estimated between 20 to 25 million cubic metres of water.

The committee suggested that the water issue in this region be carefully evaluated before allowing any grazing or industrial projects to be established in Al Jafr.

The study estimated the total population of the bediyeh region to be around 65,000 inhabitants. It also said that communities of more than 200 persons each, constituted 94 per cent of the total population, while communities of more than 500 persons each made up 60 per cent. Therefore it suggested giving the latter category priority in the planning schemes while second priority goes to communities whose population is between 200-500 individuals each.

The committee's report also suggested giving northern bediyeh development priority because of the concentration of human settlements in the areas.

Between 98 and 102 permanent settlements are said to exist in the area of study. Development of these communities depends on upgrading pasture and grazing styles, which is the backbone of the population's pastoral economy.

Second priority area is the central bediyeh which is to be developed also in terms of modernizing grazing methods. The least populated areas of south bediyeh are to be developed in relation to its rich deposits of minerals. Commercial mining and light industries are suggested as long as feasibility studies are made.

In relation to health and education, the study recommended increasing the area's share of doctors and nurses, which is below the national average of the East Bank. As for education, the study revealed that all communities now have access to schools, but that the ratio of teachers to students is high, while the percentage of full-time in the area is low.

The report suggested that mother and child care projects be established, while the ministry of education should reformulate the curricula targeted for the bediyeh area so as to create environmental awareness.

Al Thania recalled

Qatar's veteran ambassador to Jordan Sheikh Muhammad bin Jaber Al Thani will be recalled back to Doha by his government, Ad-Dustour newspaper reported Tuesday.

Sholikh Al Thani is the Dean of diplomatic corps in Jordan with a 16-year-long service record. Sheikh Muhammad presented his credentials on 20 May 1972.

Beggar's legacy

A 90-year-old woman who spent most of her life as a beggar died in Amman last week leaving behind a sizable inheritance. The woman, identified as Rashida, apparently had bank savings, upon her death, of JD 66,354 thousand, which the beneficiaries did not know about until she was buried.

Immediately, relatives began showing up and claiming their share of the beggar's legacy. Chief Religious Judge referred the matter to Shmusal Religious Court to investigate the claims of the woman's relatives and to decide their individual shares. The case will be reviewed by the court in its session on 26 May.

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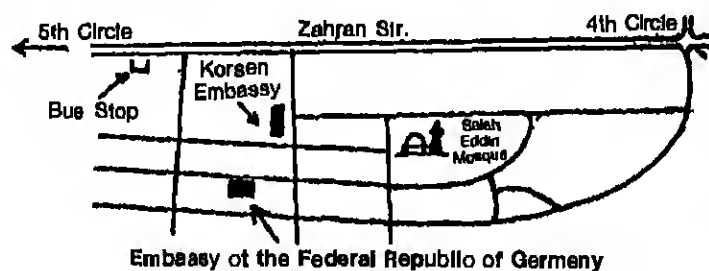


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THE JERUSALEM STAR 3

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The embassy and the consular section started operating from new premises, Jebel Amman/4th Circle with effect from 5.4.1988. (P.O. Box 183, Tel: 689351)



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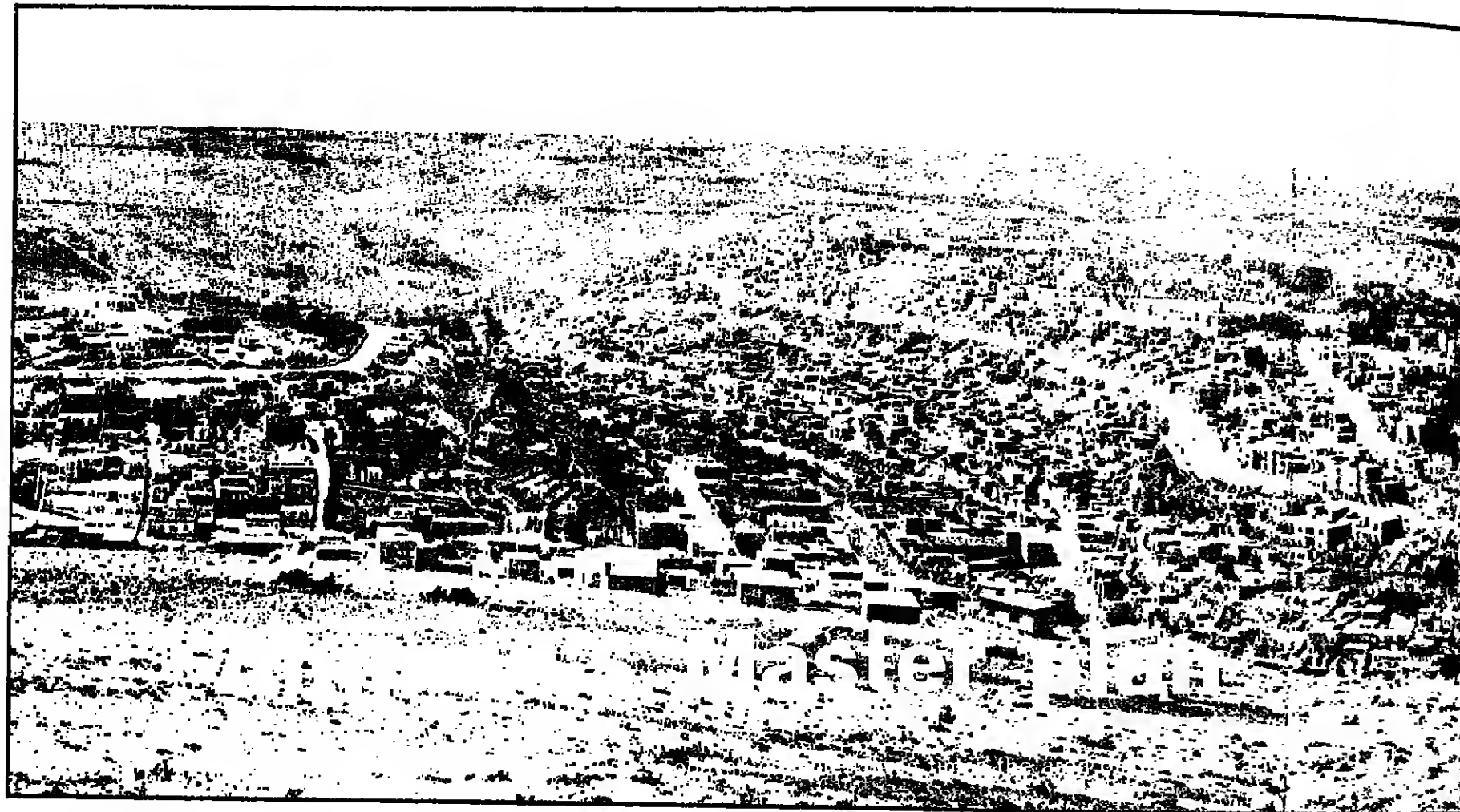
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Looking ahead towards the year 2005

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to The Star

MODERN DAY Amman grew from humble beginnings in the third part of the last century when Circassian refugees settled on the ruins of ancient Philadelphia often using the stones of the old buildings to construct their houses. The surrounding areas, the steep green hillsides and deep wadis were vacant with just a handful of be-douins scattered in various localities.

As in the past, Transjordan and consequently Amman began to gain importance as a trade thoroughfare in 1808 with the establishment of the Hijaz railway. By 1918 Amman was an agricultural village of around 5000 inhabitants. In 1921 it was declared the seat of government of the Transjordan Emirate and with the transportation link created and merchants from Syria and Palestine moved into the new city.

The municipality grew slowly until 1946 when with the creation of Israel, the population of 16,000 jumped to 65,000 as a result of the influx of Palestinian refugees.

Severe fluctuations of immigrants continued to put pressure on the municipality which was assisted by the United Nations in establishing refugee camps. In 1967, again with the assistance of the UN, a master plan for the growth of Amman was prepared but only partly implemented. As with most master plans it served only as a guide for local planners and the local plans prepared under pressure failed to provide a basis for compact urban development.

This first master plan anticipated low density growth and allocated ample land for green areas and the preservation of water sources. Consequently high density areas such as Jebel Akhdar were named. The failure to anticipate population growth resulted in limited land provision and city limits ending where present day Shmeisil begins (now considered an inner neighbourhood). With an influx of another 100,000 refugees in 1967, Amman's growth became rapid.

An Amman-Balqa regional

study initiated in 1975 found that Amman was growing at a rate of 5 per cent per annum, 2 per cent more than the overall country rate. As a result a deliberate policy of decentralisation was established to relieve the pressures with investment in such towns as Irbid, Aqaba and Karak.

Because of the political events in the last five decades, rapid growth, socio-economic conditions and uncoordinated administration, the once green and watered topography of Amman was transformed into urban sprawl. The excessive number of municipalities without clear boundaries and government agencies resulted in a haphazard development without any overall control. The dramatic but constraining character of the landscape at first dictated high concentration of development on hill slopes, but later large areas were unnecessarily zoned for development and municipalities were obliged to service wide and low-density areas with elongated streets and expensive water supplies. The "strung out" city of Amman is now absorbing small previously outlying villages. And in response to this a Greater Amman Municipality was recognized and established as an administrative body in 1987 - a major step towards solving the administrative problems that had been incurred. As a result of the urban sprawl the most pressing issues of great concern to planners were the consistent invasion of valuable agricultural land mainly in the west, the excessive and unnecessary appropriation of land for urban development, the designation of land for urban development in areas of geological hazard, the continued pollution of valuable groundwater resources and fears that there could be severe water shortages in the future.

In 1984, a joint technical team was formed and mandated to prepare a general plan for the new Metropolitan area of Greater Amman. The joint team includes members of the municipalities and Dar Al-Hadaseh Consultants. An interim report which is coming to its final stages, contains an impressive comprehensive land use and transportation master-plan for Greater Amman until the year

2005. Although population growth has slowed down to the national average, detailed studies have been made of present conditions and future requirements and specialized plans have been drawn up for road, water and sewage networks, telecommunications, electricity supplies, landscaping and building conservation. A Greater Amman Information System, GAMIS for short, has also been established using the latest computer technology to cope with fast changing conditions. A prepared study of the administrative system has already been acted upon with the dissolution of the smaller municipalities into the Greater Amman Municipality in 1987.

If we look at the urban habitat today one's first impression is that it is limited to concrete blocks with little provision for playgrounds, parks and green space. In actuality there are 41 public gardens. Amman has less than a third of the minimum provision of public open space than other Arab cities and less than a tenth of the USA minimum and provisions are lowest in the densely populated areas. In consequence the slogan of the municipality is to "Make Amman Green" by the year 2000. More than 1000 trees are planted daily and 20 local parks are established yearly. The Master Plan aims to create public open spaces comparable to other Arab cities by the year 2000. There is also an inconsistency in Urban and Architectural design and the lack of an overall urban landscape on the other. With high land prices and other constraints there is limited housing for low-income families.

In 1988 the Urban Development Department (UDD) identified 18 sites within the Greater Amman area occupied by slum and squatter settlements-run down obsolete housing units with inadequate water and sewage supplies. More schools and primary and secondary health centres are required for low income dwellers, who cannot afford private education and health treatment. Traffic is severely congested particularly in the city centre and traffic flow is hindered by closely spaced traffic lights, the radial road system and the decline in the use of public transport due to an inadequate bus and taxi service. The

central business area that spread over central Amman, Jebel Amman, Jebel El Weibdah, Jebel Hussain, Abdali and Shmeisil is a high employment area that needs dispersal to relieve traffic pressures. Other commercial corridors such as Misdar and Jerusalem Streets lack adequate access and parking facilities and are generally unsafe and inconvenient for pedestrians. Amman with its original centre shifted north-west and its urban development strung along highways lacks heart with its absent city centre.

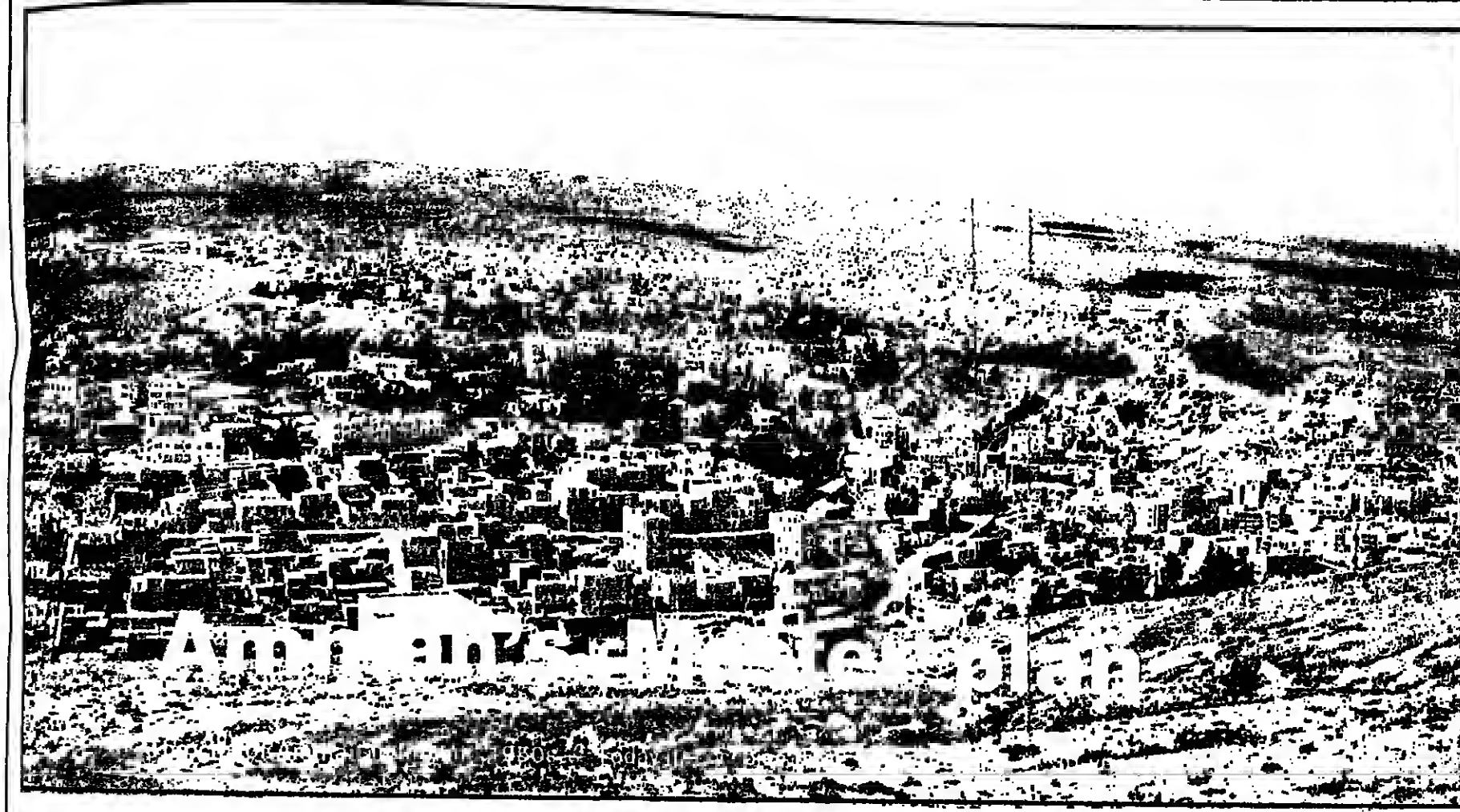
But we can look forward to a brighter future if the recommendations and plans of the Master Plan are implemented. Existing planning controls assume that all land within municipal boundaries is available for urban development. With a total area now

defined at 530 square kilometres the vast amount of land released for urban development is sufficient to accommodate three times the existing population. The Master Plan is designed to accommodate a total population of almost 2 million people by the year 2005. It aims to make more economic use of land already zoned for urban development with no further zoning for housing zones A, B and C which house only 13 and 24 per cent of the population respectively and can accommodate additional households within an already serviced area. It is also recommended that new residential areas for D zone housing which accommodates 54 per cent of the population be developed in areas east of the green belt, in East Am-



Downtown area facing Jebel Al Jouta

28 APRIL 1988



man, Al Ragib, and east of Jawa and Juweiydah encouraging growth areas away from the valuable agricultural land in the west to the edge of the desert in the east and in South-East directions which are suitable for housing.

Greater Amman is the first municipality in Jordan designated to contain substantial areas of rural land, which is a valuable national resource and should be protected and enhanced. The plan recommends that no further development should be permitted on rural land to the north, west and south of the urban area which can be intensively cultivated. It also recommends that the southern rural area on the airport highway which is under pressure from the developers be limited to landscaping forestry and agriculture apart from a special development zone proposed for tourism, leisure and service projects. Provision is also made for the expansion of the national park of Umm Al Kundum and further recreational areas to the east.

The Master Plan also makes provisions to reduce the dominance of the Central Business District which as a commercial and government centre employs 45 per cent of the population. It hopes to achieve this by developing the existing commercial districts at Swelliyeh, Marka and Wahdat and by developing new ones. Six new district centres



Main street in downtown Amman - Plans to create more pedestrian zones

28 APRIL 1988

are planned serving catchment populations at Tila'a Al Ali, Jubelha, South west Amman, South Abu Alanda, East Amman and South of Marka. This will reduce employment in the Central Business District to 23 per cent by the year 2005 relieving congestion in the commercial centre.

An expected increase in industrial employment is catered for by the designation of medium and light industrial areas zoned at Marka, Um Quasir and Mugelein and proposed at Al Ragib. Seven industrial areas for light industry and workshops are designated at Marka, Shmeisil, Al Abed, Abu Alanda East, South and West, Wahdat/Qweismeh



The Master Plan offers solutions to traffic congestions

and Wadi Sir. Polluting industries are located east of urban areas where deflecting north west winds prevail.

Population and employment redistribution will also be effected by the designation of sites for Higher Education at Abu Alanda and Um Quasir, new government hospitals in North Amman, South Abu Alanda and Umm Quasir, major sports complexes at South Abu Alanda, Umm Quasir and Essi Wahdat, the relocation of the municipal services complex to south of Abu Alanda and the military and security complex from Abdali to a site adjacent to Al-Husseini Medical Centre.

The total number of vehicles in

changes is expected to provide a coherent organizational pattern of the city. This pattern, the plan proposes, should be emphasized by the landscaping of major wadis and highways and by

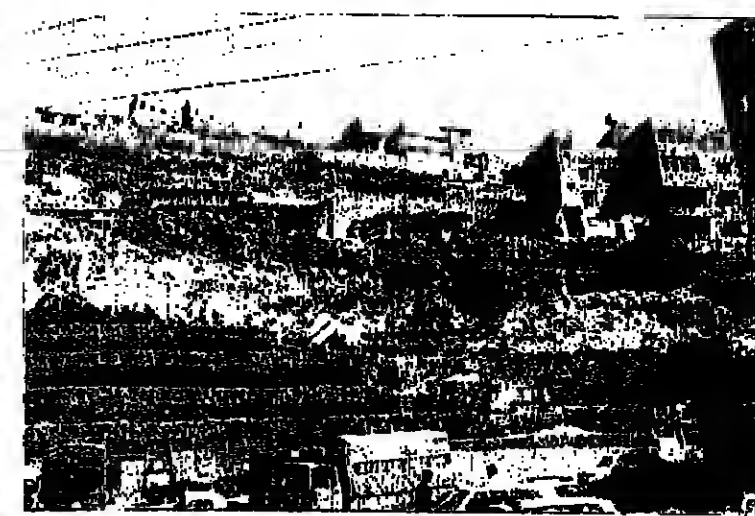
The Master Plan also makes provisions to reduce the dominance of the Central Business District which as a commercial and government centre employs 43 per cent of the population.

planted areas to contain unsightly industrial areas. The plan points out landscaping opportunities available on such highways as Wadi Abdoun, Wadi Saqra and the Zarqa Autostrade where natural beauty can be emphasized, slopes forested, informal parks landscaped and bicycle routes introduced.

The plan recommends the allocation of new facilities firstly to communities which will reach their target population by 2005 and cites the South Eastern district as a typical example which in the next twenty years will require 14 new community health centres, 14 new community parks, 15 new community mosques, 11 new secondary schools, 113 new compulsory schools, 119 local parks, 11 new police stations and 7 new civil defence

stations. The plan's population schedules provide a clear basis for the revision of existing local plans and the planning of new areas to ensure that all the population benefits from the same level of services. Downtown will be refurbished with the restoration of the Hussein Mosque, the reconstruction of the Roman Stairs from the Amphitheatre to the Citadel, the restoration of the Citadel, the establishment of three major parks in the city centre, a local heritage type of handicraft centre, a new archaeological museum and the provision of pedestrian zones. As well as the Roman remains it is recommended that 23 buildings including a Turkish Khan and bathhouse as well as private houses be preserved to provide a continuity with the past and move as being made to counter threats to archaeological and historical heritage passed by new development.

Kamal Jalouge, Director of Planning at the Municipality of Amman, is optimistic that the master-plan will be implemented although the existing planning legislation does not provide the planning authority with strong controls over the phasing of new development schemes and within areas included in approved plans. Land-owners can develop when and where they wish. But priority development areas where early development should be encouraged have been identified by the Master Plan based on criteria consistent with its policies and aims.



Terracing the mountain crests and planting it for beauty

THE JERUSALEM STAR 5

Living off
the earthText and Photos by
Frida Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

THEY SET up their tents around the suburbs of Amman ploughing and planting the remaining brown patches of land where the unscrupulous bulldozers, cement and stone structures have not yet found their way.

Whether they are the last of the nomads, the few surviving remnants of the old feudal era or merely roaming land tenants looking for humble sustenance, their life is a way of life that is divergent and perhaps alien to Amman's urban style of living.

They are leaders of a pastoral life in the middle of a modern city.

For 12 years now, Abu Mahmoud, together with his family, leave their modest dwelling in Al-Bak'a and stay in Amman between April to October planting a land which they rent from its owner. They plant water melon, karnals, squash, okra and zucchinis, soil the produce at the end of the season to wholesalers and give one third of the profit to the land lord.

"It's agony and suffering, it's a hard life" says the 70-year-old Abu Mahmoud. He spends his days chasing pigeons away swirling a rope tied with a stone to scare the birds off the land. "We spend days planting the seeds and bulbs and they simply fly in to eat them."

A pastoral way of life
is coming to an end

Families baking bread inside the inoin tent

Abu Mahmoud reveals his palms rough and scarred from recurring blisters, "the earth has eaten our hands while pigeons eat our plantation," he complains.

Agriculture officials, he says do not provide them with any help. "We don't need advice, we know how to work. All we want from them is medicines, pesticides or anything to keep the pigeons away."

Hallme, his daughter, compassionate to God's creatures, denies her father's plea to poison the pigeons saying "we

don't have to kill them, just keep them away."

Um Mahmoud, a plump elderly woman is troubled by her spouse's health. "The poor old man," she says, "should rest at this age." But farming is their only source of income, and "it's hardly enough," she says.

The produce is not always very rewarding to Abu Mahmoud. Certain years, he says, "we get enough profit to keep us secure throughout the year." Some years the crop might catch a disease and the season ends in a loss.

"With God's will and some luck we hope to have a good produce this year," says Abu Mahmoud.

Um Mahmoud helps in the farming while Hallme takes care of baking the bread and preparing a meal for the family. She runs after the pigeons when her parents surrender to fatigue at the end of the day.

Abu Mahmoud, Um Mahmoud and Hallme sat, wash and sleep in the tent. They brought with them a water tank for their drinking water and occasionally go to Al-Bak'a to buy some food.

"We eat lentils, potatoes, and bread dipped in milk from the goat. We would rather starve than beg," Um Mahmoud says proudly.

New roads have been opened around the area where they are



Abu Mahmoud waving a stone tied to a rope to chase away intruding birds

camping, reducing the "dunums" they plant every year.

With the growing pace of urban construction, one wonders how many more years such fa-

milies have before their annual journey in search of humble income is halted by the dominance of urbanism.

Shop and have fun in the open-air souqs

By Hind-Lara Mango
Special to The Star

AFTER A heavy breakfast meat and a dessert of kayaf, Ahmad and his family go out for an evening walk. Usually, his five hyperactive children, their ages ranging from 5 to 12 years, do not give him a minute of peace; they either start to fight or get lost in the crowded streets. Then he would have his frantic wife to deal with!

While walking he ponders on the fact that he barely has time to chat with the friends and neighbours that he sees crowding the busy streets. He never has time to enjoy the illuminated beauty of Jebel Hussein at night, nor its unique atmosphere. His wife constantly needs to buy things for the kids and the house and the only time she finds for that is after 11 p.m.

Thus, most of their walk is spent going from one shop to another trying to find individual items. For the food they have to go to one place, the domestic appliances are found at another, and the clothes are found on another block.

Ahmad is abruptly brought out of his self pitying reverie by a strange sensation. Looking around him he sees that his wife is buying some material, but where are the children? Lost? Again?

Frantically both he and his wife search the busy streets for a sign of their kids. A great oval beam of light attracts their attention. Entering the light field they witness a scene of total chaos: everywhere people appear to be talking at the same time; some are haggling over prices, others are drinking a cup of tea, and others are discussing the latest developments in the country. If Ahmad did not have



Children are often the best customers

to look for his children he would not mind joining the festive mood.

Spotting five small black heads held close together, he marches towards the stall of video games. His kids seem to be so engrossed in pushing their heads closer to the screen that they do not even notice him. He turns around to see where his wife is, and believe it or not she is yet again buying something; this time it is nuts and dates.

There and then he decides that this Ramadan he is going to have fun on his evening excursion. He quickly lectures his sons, gives them some extra money and he is off to the stalls.

The first one that he approaches is a book stall: a wide variety of books, coming from Egypt and Lebanon are for sale at a discount of 50 per cent and less. Crossing sound waves of blaring oriental music he finds himself at a stall selling chemical fertilizers and agricultural materials. He chats with the owner for a while and finds that every-



A typical Ramadan souq

thing on sale is sold at cost price. Ahmad excitedly buys some Dutch and English flower seeds and bulbs which he previously could not afford to do.

At the other end of the market, his wife Henna is busy bargaining for the kitchen utensils that she wants. Her eyes behold a variety of foreign machinery such as pressure cookers and blenders, but she prefers to buy the Jordanian-made plastic. The exasperated merchant begs her to stop bargaining since he cannot give her more discounts. After all he is only gaining a profit of 5 per cent. Henna is finally satisfied with her night's shopping, maybe tomorrow her husband will be generous and give her some extra house-keeping money?

This Ramadan open-air market and another two at Hal Nazal and Mahatta were recently opened by Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al-Rawab. They are organized by the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS).

In an interview with The Star, Mohammad Ali Wardam GUVS's Secretary-General explained how and why these markets are set up.

First of all, the land on which each "souq" is based is lent to GUVS by individuals for the period of the holy month of Ramadan. The Union invites merchants to participate in these markets and supplies them with electricity, telephones, and security. In return, the merchants have to pay a monthly rent for the stalls.

Wardam adds that a merchant has the right to put the prices that suit him. GUVS does not interfere in this area.

Last year the Union raised JD 12,000 from such an event at Jebel Hussein. "We have expended the number of our markets this year in the hope of raising even more money."

He went on to say that the Union represents voluntary societies in all the districts of the country. It covers charitable activities in the areas of both the West and East Banks of the

River Jordan. The purpose of Ramadan markets is to raise money for providing social welfare services for the needy, poor and less fortunate.

"Consequently we promote their standards of living so that every individual will be able to offer an effective contribution to society. Our philosophy is to maintain social security and equality among the different sectors of the society by reducing the gap between the rich and the poor. We try to introduce love and sharing between people," he said.

GUVS believes that the participation of the people is one of the reasons for the effectiveness and strength of voluntary work. As is the case with these three markets, most projects are run by selected members of the volunteers. For example, the Charitable Piastor works hard to get merchants to take part in the Union's activities.

These markets help deprived people mainly by providing education loans. 400 Jordanian students benefit from this programme. To be eligible for a student loan or scholarship a student must have an average of no less than 80 per cent in his Tawfiq, and a poor family situation in addition to that, the souqs provide children with entertainment, and make the business in the country more active.

Wardam concluded that the only problem facing the open air markets is the weather. Even markets that were many years old, attending the Mahatta market (the largest souq and which has 160 stalls) one of the markets did not have that much attendance because of the rain.

If you keep up with the Ramadan tradition of staying up late at night, why don't you visit one of the markets near you?

28 APRIL 1988

Movies and
recycling of
dollars

JAPAN NOW is the target of Hollywood. In 1987 two major releases were directed against Japan, but in a rather soft approach. The first is "The Last Emperor" and the second is "Kings of the Sun." Both films invoke the memories of Japanese military force and harshness in the first half of this century. In both, the viewer gets a sour taste of Japanese military might in China.

Why would this happen? Are we expected to see more Hollywood production directed at Japan? That is still a possibility. The answer may sound odd, but nevertheless it is more amusing than the question itself.

Let us go back to the period 1973-1983. During this decade, the oil crisis shocked the West, and this rise of oil producers to eminence was

Economic
AdhocracyBy
Jawad
Anani

the cause of their resentment. The long queues of cars waiting to get gasoline, was hurting the pride of the industrialized, and Hollywood had to satisfy the boiling emotions and ride the wave. Thus we began to see movies (and books mainly written by Jewish authors) hit the silver screen. Examples are Jase Fonda's "Roll over," the Sheikh, the Pirate, Ice, and the list goes on and on.

Here we see a revival of the resentment in the Middle Ages when the Arabs controlled east-west trade routes and banked heavily on that. In the decade 1974-1983, Arabs amassed wealth and they were hated for it. They were asked to recycle the petrodollars in the international market.

Now, with the petrodollars in their twilight zone, Japan emerged as the new affluent society in the international scene. The west's attitude however views the Japanese with greater respect. While Arabs were pictured as a spendthrift kid with a pocketful of money, the Japanese are acknowledged as smarter and

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Games and Rumours at the AFM

By Dina Al-Zorba
Star Staff Writer

Dealing Hall at the Amman Financial Market

NO BODY knows when is the best time for buying or selling shares. The stock market in general is hard toathom. Lots of people have made fortunes out of it, while others lost their lives trying to make good investments at the secondary market. This experience was clearly witnessed at the Amman Financial Market (AFM) since its establishment in 1978, although on smaller scales than other large stock markets in New York, London, or Tokyo. In Jordan, the AFM has highly contributed to the promotion of the Jordanian economy in general, and the investments on large or individual scales.



There are general trends that could be followed as indicators to the mobility of prices of the stock markets. The fiscal year is roughly divided into three main periods, said Mr Samir Jaradat a broker at the AFM. The first part which ranges between January and April is the dark period, he said. Balance sheets of various companies are not out yet. Rumours start spreading everywhere of which some are not far

from realities while others are mere lies. This is the best chance, he added, for speculators to play their games for various purposes. There is no guaranteed base for investment at this period of the year in the stock market, but the prices in general tend to decrease as witnessed for the past weeks.

The second period, ranging from May to August, is a stable one concerning prices and games. Balance sheets have already been published, and every company's position cleared to everyone. The companies at this stage start analysing their previous year's activities and balances in order to implement better adjustment and reconstruct their policies.

The hot part of the year starts in September. Speculations are

more likely to be trusted. Prices tend to increase, although they keep going up and down.

Brokers in Jordan Mr Jaradat said, are divided into two main categories; one who just executes orders and others who manage the investments in the stock market for their clientele.

He added that the brokers play many different games in order to mold the market according to their interests. In other words, they use "all the tools under their sleeves". For example, deals, especially large ones, could be prearranged outside the market previously because large spontaneous demands may just vanish. Moreover, a buyer may act as a seller or vice-versa in order to reach the nearest prices he's planning to buy or sell at.

Rumours and playing with dates are the main tools the brokers use as strategies to win the market.

Dealing in the financial market however, it is not difficult or deceiving for an ordinary person if he studies and observes the market as he invests there. Some companies are more trustworthy to invest in than others; especially those with strong bases and histories.

The process of buying and selling occurs at the Dealing Hall at the AFM. Orders of demand or supply are given by investors to the brokers in person or by telephone, who in turn write the information on the cupboard for each company. In other words, it is a kind of bidding. Number of shares sold is supposed to equal the number bought at the end of



each day.

Brokers take a fixed commission for every deal they finish. The AFM has agreed on 0.85 per cent as a commission for deals amounting to JD 20,000 or less. For deals exceeding JD 20,000, the commission is 0.50 per cent. There are 28 broker companies at the AFM of which nine are publicly-held companies and 17 privately held.

Annual report shows
Boeing still in the lead

THE BOEING Company annual report to stockholders, recently published, describes 1987 as a challenging year with a number of successes. The company achieved record commercial airplane orders valued at \$20.2 billion, won several key developmental programmes for the United States military services and was selected as prime contractor to develop common modules for the US Space Station.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Frank Shrontz, says "Firm backlog rose to a record high of \$33.2 billion. However, sales and operation results were below 1986. Sales declined from last year's record of \$18.3 billion to \$15.4 billion. Earnings of \$480 million were below the \$665 million reported in 1986, and were disappointing.

He went on to say that rigorous competition continued in the commercial airline market but despite this intense competition the company maintained its place as the world's leading manufacturer



Boeing's Avenger Airborne Optical Adjunct produced for the army

Plans for employment

By Ahmad Shaker
Special to The Star

AMONG THE government's efforts, pertinent to the provision of work opportunities for Jordanians, a plan has been devised for the comprehensive of vast numbers of graduates, both inside and outside the Kingdom, particularly because the number of those enrolled with the Civil Service Commission for the sake of employment is about 75 thousand, half of whom are females.

Such support shall be carried out through the employment of a programme for technical cooperation with any Arab state that has some labour opportunities for qualified Jordanian manpower, such as teachers and physicians, and that is interested in the employment of such manpower, like Northern Yemen, Sudan and Algeria. For this purpose contracts have already been made with the Yemen.

Pursuant to a recommendation by the ministerial committee that is concerned with the following of the execution of the recommendations of the committee for dealing with the unemployment problem, and subsequently to the coordination with the ministry that is concerned, there shall be allocated to the Ministry of Finance, within the ambit of the public budget, a sum of half a million dinars, which shall be employed to finance the difference between the salary that is paid by the employing state and the salary that is prescribed by the Cabinet.

The allocations, pertinent to the support of the salaries of those seconded by the Ministry of Finance, shall be paid to the ministry concerned in accordance with the instructions that are issued, for this purpose, by the presidency of the cabinet.

The Ministry of Finance shall take steps towards allocating additional annual sums in support of the original sum that is prescribed for the aforementioned programme, viz, half a million dinars, over and above the saving that is made out of the rate of the annual deduction from the support amount that is referred to in the preceding paragraph, so that the programme's allocations may be enabled to continue the employment of new officials and so that there may be a widening of this comprehension of new employment.

The authorities concerned, such as the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Health, shall, in coordination with those guilds that allocate a portion of their revenues in support of the salaries of those recently graduated engineers who are participating in the Training and Qualification Programme, and of those physicians who open private clinics in the respective villages, shall provide the arrangements to the aforementioned support, which shall be submitted by them to the ministerial committee that is charged with the following up of the unemployment problem.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 7



Regional Tenders

ALGERIA

Aluminum. Supply of 80 tonnes of aluminum alloy AS 10 grammes, and 20 tonnes of aluminum alloy AG 10 grammes. Details from SNV, Unité Fondatrice Roubil, Zone Industrielle Roubil, Reghinia Voie C, P.O. Box 104, Roubaix, Wilaya de Boumardes. CO 2 May.

Loom. Tender no 002/01/88. Supply of loom with annual capacity of 8 million metres of national width 160 centimetres, and other textile equipment. Details on payment of AO 200 from Cotitex, Drea Ben Khadda, Direction Technique, Complexe Textile de Drea Ben Khadda, Wilaya de Tizi-Ouzou. CO 9 May.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Division de Développement des Activités Hydrauliques et Agricoles de la Wilaya d'Alger, Immeuble Papière, Route Nationale 5, Cité Malsone, El-Harrach, Algiers:

Main Sewers. Carrying out building works on main sewers 500 metres of line, underground work on the Badjarah sewer between Sone works, Roubaix and the left bank sewer, Roubaix and the Quai Kassa sewer, and underground work on the Baba Al sewer. CO 9 May.

Building works. Carrying out building works, in four lots, on the first and second floors of El-Harrach. CO 8 May.

Lifting trucks. Supply of five lifting trucks each with a capacity of three tonnes. Details on payment of AO 200 from Entreprise Portuaire de Skikda, P.O. Box 85, Skikda. CO 1 May.

Electrical and mechanical equipment. Tender no 01/88. Supply and installation of electrical and mechanical equipment at 14 km east packaging station. Details on payment of AO 500 from Office Algérien Interprofessionnel des Cereales (OIAIC), Direction des Equipements et de l'Infrastructure (DEI), 80 Rue Colonel Sid-Hamed, Ain Senia, Wilaya de Tipaza. CO 1 May.

Mineral oil. Supply of mineral oil. Details on payment of AO 500 from Entreprise Nationale de Raffinage de Petrole (ENR), Direction Commercialization, 132 Rue de Tripoli, Hussein-Dey, Algiers. CO 1 May.

Construction works. Tender no 812/EG. ZIA. Carrying out, in three lots, rebuilding work on the old stores at Arzew. Companies may submit offers for all or part of the tender. Details on payment of AO 200 from Entreprise Nationale des Ventes et Industriels O'Arzew, Département d'Ingénierie, P.O. Box 01, Arzew. CO 1 May.

Sand treatment installation. Tender no 02/88/DG. Supply and start-up of a sand treatment installation for gessawes at Taher-Jel with an hourly capacity of 10 tonnes. Details on payment of AO 200 from Entreprise Nationale des Ventes et Industriels O'Arzew, Département d'Ingénierie, P.O. Box 01, Arzew. CO 1 May.

Fire detection. Tender no 01/ERCA/88. Supply of fire detection systems and related accessories, and provision of technical assistance. Details on payment of AO 400 from Entreprise de Réalisation et de Construction d'Alger (ERCA), Zone Industrielle de Oued-Smar, P.O. Box 82, 18200 Algiers. CO 1 May.

Railway track. Tender no 001/88, business no 3827. Construction of a railway track in Tizi-Ouzou. Details on payment of AO 160 from Entreprise Nationale de Construction et d'Entretien (ENCC), Unité d'Ingénierie, Service Achat/Transit, Rue Auguste Coudreau, P.O. Box 435, Hussein-Dey, Algiers. CO 1 May.

Details of the following seven tenders may be obtained from Entreprise Nationale de Distribution des Equipements Industriels, Structures Approvisionnement, Route de la Wilaya No 11, El-Achour, Drea, Wilaya de Tipaza:

Sewing needles. Tender no 012.1.18/88. Supply of industrial sewing needles. Details on payment of AO 300. CO 1 May.

Plafone. Tender no 012.1.18/88. Supply of plafone for KHD, Hatz, Hispanomotor, Lombardini, VM, Continn, Honda and Kubota engines. Details on payment of AO 300. CO 1 May.

Filters. Tender no 012.1.18/88. Supply of oil filter for KHD, Hatz, Hispanomotor, Lombardini and Lombardini engines. Details on payment of AO 300. CO 1 May.

Electrical equipment. Tender no 012.1.20/88. Supply of electrical equipment and mechanical equipment for KHD, Hatz, VM, Lister, Lombardini, Hispanomotor, Jeanbacher and Kubota engines. Details on payment of AO 300. CO 1 May.

Machine tools. Tender no 030.203/88. Supply of machine tools for metal working. Details on payment of AO 300. CO 1 May.

Cutting tools. Tender no 012.1.22/88. Supply of cutting tools for wood working. Details on payment of AO 300. CO 1 May.

Joiner. Tender no 012.1.15/88. Supply of joiner for KHD, VM, Hatz, Lombardini, Hispanomotor and Lister engines. Details on payment of AO 300. CO 1 May.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Entreprise Nationale de Raffinage de Petrole (ENR), Direction Commercialization, 132 Rue de Tripoli, Hussein-Dey, Algiers:

Spare parts. Tender no 818/88/G1. Supply of spare parts manufactured according to design, for the roller-mill and oxygen steel works in El-Hadjer. Details on payment of AO 150. CO 8 May.

Amputations. Tender no 05/88R. Supply of amputations. Details on payment of AO 150. CO 9 May.

EGYPT

Agricultural machinery dealerships. Establishment of General, State Battery Manufacturing Enterprises, Westia, P.O. Box 150, Baghdad, tel 212712 between Ik, cable BATHEN BAGHUAQ.

Chemical materials. Tender no 15/88-8. Supply of chemical materials. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 3. CO 5 May.

Paper materials. Tender no 15/88. Supply of paper materials. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 3. CO 5 May.

Braze plate and tin. Tender no 17/5/88. Supply of braze plate and tin for top cover. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 3. CO 11 May.

KUWAIT

Details of the following 20 tenders may be obtained from Central Tender Committee, Youssef el-Shameil Building, Near Al-Sharif Police Station, Tareq Bin Ziad Street, Sula, tel 44048 otc:

Water well shingle. Tender no MEW/22/417-1-87/88. Supply to the Water & Electricity Ministry of natural shingle for water wells. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CO 1 May.

Air compressors and vehicles. Tender no MEW/22/417-1-87/88. Supply to the Water & Electricity Ministry, of air compressors and two vehicles with cranes. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CO 8 May.

Sports equipment. Tender no PT/17-88/88. Supply to the Education Ministry, of sports equipment. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CO 10 May.

Paper. Tender no PT/25-88/88. Supply to the Education Ministry, of paper for printing affairs department. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CO 10 May.

Handling works. Tender no 1-88/88. Completion, for the General Administration of Customs, of two years' handling works. Bid bond is KD 12,000. Details on payment of KD 50. CO 1 May.

Diesel electricity generator. Tender no PT/25-88/88. Supply of diesel electricity generator and accessories in central Sabhan stores. Bid bond is KD 3,000. Details on payment of KD 30. CO 10 May.

Digging balance appliances. Tender no R/2778. Supply to Kuwait Oil Company, of balance appliances for digging operations. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CO 8 May.

Safety boots. Tender no 3755/8. Supply to Kuwait National Petroleum Company's Shuaiba refinery, of safety boots. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 5. CO 2 May.

Carbon steel sheets. Tender no 3842/8. Supply to Kuwait National Petroleum Company's Shuaiba refinery, of carbon steel sheets. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 5. CO 2 May.

Self packing system. CO extension. Tender no SHM/185/88. Design, supply, operation and supervision, for Petrochemical Industries Company, of self packing system at Shuaiba salt and chlorine plant. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 10. New CD 21 May.

Civil maintenance works. Tender no 18-57/88. (Open to contractors classified in category 4 in construction works.) Carrying out, for the Ministry of Public Works, of civil maintenance works at Khatim complex, Falek guest house and Al-Mamoun residence. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CO 3 May.

Construction works. Tender no MEW/22/418-1-87/88. (Open to contractors classified in categories 1 and 2 in construction works.) Carrying out civil works, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of construction of precast partitions and barbed wire to protect 30 main stations, group 2. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CO 3 May.

Building design, construction and maintenance. CO extension. Tender no HMA/46-87/88. (Open to pre-qualified contractors only.) Design, construction, completion and maintenance, for the Public Works Ministry, of prayer area and leishan, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of building in Subeikha. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. New CD 10 May.

Yard construction. CO extension. Tender no HMA/46-87/88. (Open to pre-qualified contractors only.) Construction, completion and maintenance, for the Public Works Ministry, of Al-Sarrafat yard, in Al-Amir and Al-Zai markets. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 500. New CD 8 May.

Civil and electrical works. Tender no MEW/22/418-1-87/88. (Open to pre-qualified contractors only.) Carrying out, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, civil and electrical works, for construction, completion and maintenance of rock and other stores in Subeikha. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CO 1 May.

Water-filling stations maintenance. Tender no MEW/22/418-1-87/88. (Open to pre-qualified contractors only.) Maintenance, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of water-filling stations at various sites. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CO 3 May.

Demolition and construction works. Tender no MEW/22/418-1-87/88. (Open to pre-qualified contractors only.) Construction, completion, maintenance, demolishing and reconstruction, for the Public Works Ministry, of 48 barracks in Al-Nahla camp in G1. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 150. CO 3 May.

Library cleaning. Tender no PT/21-88/88. (Open to pre-qualified contractors only.) Carrying out cleaning works of library for the Education Ministry. Bid bond is KD 3,000. Details on payment of KD 30. CO not stated.

Pre-fabricated housing installation. Tender no M/1988/88. (Open to pre-qualified contractors only.) Installation, for Kuwait Oil Company, of pre-fabricated homes in various fields and completion of related works. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CO 1 May.

X-ray equipment. Tender no HMA/M/88/84. (Open to pre-qualified contractors only.) Supply, installation, testing and maintenance, for the Public Works Ministry, of X-ray equipment at military hospital, stage 1. Bid bond is 3 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CO 10 May.

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SAUDI ARABIA

Building cleaning. Tender no 712/M. Carrying out three years' comprehensive cleaning of administration building in Al-Rai. Details on payment of SR 100 from Directorate of Education, Al-Rai, telephone 8426248. CO 8 May.

Stevedoring services. Tender no 2. (Open to specialized Saudi contractors only.) Provision of comprehensive services to operate the roll-on, roll-off (ro-ro) pier, and transport of passengers and luggage at Jeddah Islamic port. Details on payment of SR 10,000 from Jeddah Islamic Port Management, Jeddah 2168, telephone 8471205, telex 4D1175 ports sj/403101, Saudi cable PORTS JEDDAH, tel 8475986. CO 24 May.

Language laboratory. Supply of an English-language laboratory. Details from Girls' College Administration, Ommen. CO 4 June.

Passenger lift maintenance. Maintenance of four-passenger lifts. Details on payment of SR 200 from Directorate of Girls' Education, Eastern Province. CO 28 May.

Slaughterhouse project. CO extension. Carrying out cattle and camel slaughter, for the Ministry of Agriculture, of the Public Works & Housing, Washm Street, Riyadh 11151, telephone 4223338/4222288, telex 404154/421422 shaj el. New CD 21 May.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Health, Tel:

Drinking water. Tender no 5. Supply of drinking water to hospitals and health centres in Tel. Details on payment of SR 300. CO 28 May.

Catering. Tender no 8. Provision of cooked meals to the Mann, Khurim, Tarab and Ranya hospitals. Details on payment of SR 1,000. CO 30 May.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Department of Water & Sewerage, P.O. Box 1582, Riyadh 11441, telephone 4354554/4357181, telex 403960/403965 min aj:

Iron chloride. Tender no 3-1408/D8. One year supply of 200 tonnes of iron chloride for the Sewage plant. Details on payment of SR 200. CO 4 June.

Sewerage connections. Tender no 4-1408/D8. Installing sewerage connections using existing lines. Details on payment of SR 300. CO 7 June.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from King Saud University, University Street, Riyadh, P.O. Box 2454, Riyadh 11451, telephone 4870000, telex 401018 kau aj:

College O&M and cleaning. Tender no 22-1408/D8. (Open to Saudi Arabian contractors only.) Operation and maintenance of O&M and cleaning of dormitory college in Mezz, Details on payment of SR 5,000. CO 22 May.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Education, Tel, telephone 8422144:

Building repair. Tender no 3. Carrying out comprehensive repair of teachers' training building in Tel. Details on payment of SR 500. CO 24 May.

Building repair. Tender no 4. Carrying out comprehensive repair of the studies centre, Ibn Khaldoun school and Al-Hajra school buildings in Khurim. Details on payment of SR 500. CO 31 May.

Photocopying machines. Supply of two photocopying machines. CO 3 May.

School classroom construction. Tender no 1/88. Construction of six classrooms as phase one of girls' educational complex in Al-Mukha city. Tel, P.O. Box 3 May.

Water project. Completion of water project in Al-Newer village in Al-Jawf area, Al-Mahwal province. CO 2 May.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from Financial Department, Confederation of the Local Council for Co-operative Development, Airport Road, Hauran Area, Sanaa, telephone 221262/221263. CO 2 May.

Photocopying machines. Supply of two photocopying machines. CO 3 May.

School classroom construction. Tender no 1/88. Construction of six classrooms as phase one of girls' educational complex in Al-Mukha city. Tel, P.O. Box 3 May.

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School classroom construction. Tender no 1/88. Construction of six classrooms as phase one of girls' educational complex in Al-Mukha city. Tel, P.O. Box 3 May.

Water project. Completion of water project in Al-Newer village in Al-Jawf area, Al-Mahwal province. CO 2 May.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from Financial Department, Confederation of the Local Council for Co-operative Development, Airport Road, Hauran Area, Sanaa, telephone 221262/221263. CO 2 May.

School repair. Tender no 5. Carrying out comprehensive repair of the Qasr al-Medina, Saudi primary. Add primary and Osha Thaqi primary schools. Details on payment of SR 500. CO 7 June.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Tel Municipality, Tel, telephone 7228992:

Foundation repairs. Tender no 13. Supply of spare parts for foundations. Details on payment of SR 300. CO 30 April.

Asphalting, paving and lighting. Tender no 14. Provision of asphalting, paving and lighting. Details on payment of SR 500. CO 30 April.

TUNISIA

Telephone exchange. Tender no 3/83. Supply, installation and commissioning of international telephone exchange. Details on payment of TO 50 from Ministère des Télécommunications, Direction Générale des Télécommunications, Fourth Floor, 9, rue de la Poste, Tunis, P.O. Box 1838, Tunis. CO 30 April.

UAE

Street lighting materials. Tender no WEO/TI/PO/341-28/85. Supply of street lighting materials. Details on payment of Dh 750 from Purchasing Section, Department of Water & Electricity, Al-Falah Street, P.O. Box 218, Abu Dhabi, telephone 721500/822151, telex 22393 em. CO 6 May.

Details of the following tender may be obtained from Purchasing Department, Ministry of Interior, Al-Musallah Road, near Zayed Sports City, P.O. Box 386, Abu Dhabi, telephone 377668, telex 22333 usab em.

Vehicles. Tender no 4/4/88. Supply of vehicles. Details on payment of Dh 150. CO 2 May.

YEMEN (SANAA)

Sewage pipe. Supply of 145 concrete sewerage pipes with four-inch diameters; 20 concrete L-shaped joints, and 150 U-shaped clips. Details from General Corporation for Manufacturing & Marketing of Cement (Arzan Cement Company), Fourth Floor, Haddah Commercial Complex, Sanaa, telephone 251140-2. CO 30 April.

Building construction. Construction of central telecommunications building in Sanaa province. Details from Planning & Construction Department, Public Telecommunications Corporation, Airport Street, Al-Jedid Area, Sanaa, telephone 251140-2. CO 30 April.

Electricity generator. Supply of 2,200-kW electricity generator. Details from General Corporation of Isate Industry, Shoubi area, Sanaa, CO not stated.

Building repair. Report of the municipal local office and the department building of the capital secretary. Details from Ministry of Municipalities & Housing, Haddah Commercial Complex, Sanaa, telephone 251140-2, telex 2525 minaw ye. CO 4 May.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from Financial Department, Confederation of the Local Council for Co-operative Development, Airport Road, Hauran Area, Sanaa, telephone 221262/221263. CO 2 May.

Photocopying machines. Supply of two photocopying machines. CO 3 May.

School classroom construction. Tender no 1/88. Construction of six classrooms as phase one of girls' educational complex in Al-Mukha city. Tel, P.O. Box 3 May.

Water project. Completion of water project in Al-Newer village in Al-Jawf area, Al-Mahwal province. CO 2 May.

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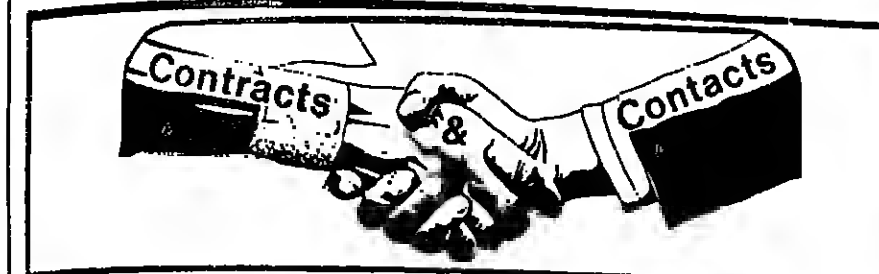
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Photocopying machines. Supply of two photocopying machines. CO 3 May.

School classroom construction. Tender no 1/88. Construction of six classrooms as phase one of girls' educational complex in Al-Mukha city. Tel, P.O. Box 3 May.

Water project. Completion of water project in Al-Newer village in Al-Jawf area, Al-Mahwal province. CO 2 May.



TENDER NO. 58/88. Supply of equipment, furniture and vehicles for INPTI, Ministry of Health. Tender to all suppliers of all member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan, China. Tender documents are available at the General Supplies Dept. for JD 5. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 22 May 1988.

TENDER FOR supply of construction equipment for the National Committee for Solidarity with Sudan. Tender documents are available at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs for JD 50. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 28 May 1988.

TENDER NOS. 44/88, 45/88, 46/88, 47/88 and 48/88. Supply of the following for the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.: 1) Mack spare parts; 2) metal tubes; 3) filters; 4) electrical switchboard; 5) transformer. Tender documents are available at the company's offices, Jabal Amman, First Circle for JD 3, JD 3, JD 3, JD 3 and JD 5 respectively. Closing date: 28 May 1988.

TENDER FOR road construction work for Al-Qadisi Municipality, Aqaba. Tender documents are available at the Municipality's accountant for JD 20. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 2 May 1988.

TENDER NOS. A/2/22/88, and A/2/23/88. Road construction work for Al-Zarqa Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate's Commission for JD 10 each. Bond: JD 400, and JD 500 respectively. Closing date: 4 May 1988.

TENDER NO. L8/88. Supply of materials for the engineering lab at Mu'ta University. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 20. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 22 May 1988.

TENDER NO. 59/88. Supply of materials for the engineering lab at Mu'ta University. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 20. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 22 May 1988.

TENDER NO. 39/88. Provision of car mechanics workshop. JD 5, 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 38/88. Provision of car mechanics workshop. JD 5, 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 37/88. Provision of car mechanics workshop. JD 5, 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 36/88. Provision of car mechanics workshop. JD 5, 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 35/88. Provision of car mechanics workshop. JD 5, 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 34/88. Provision of car mechanics workshop. JD 5, 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 33/88. Provision of car mechanics workshop. JD 5, 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 32/88. Provision of car mechanics workshop. JD 5, 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 31/88. Provision of car mechanics workshop. JD 5, 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 30/88. Provision of car mechanics workshop. JD 5, 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 29/88. Provision of car mechanics workshop. JD 5, 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 28/88. Provision of car mechanics workshop. JD 5, 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 27/88. Provision of car mechanics workshop. JD 5, 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 26/88. Provision of car mechanics workshop. JD 5, 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 25/88. Provision of car mechanics workshop. JD 5, 4 June 1988.

Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	OFL	SF	YEN	Sterling Pound
1 M	7	33/18	9 5/8	8	4	2	33/4	1 M 8 1/18
2 M	7 1/18	3 1/4	10 5/8	8 1/4	4	2 1/18	33/18	2 M 7 15/18
3 M	7 3/18	3 1/4	10 7/8	8 5/8	4	2 1/18	37/8	3 M 7 15/18
6 M	7 8/18	3 3/8	11	8 1/2	4 1/8	2 5/18	4	4 M 8
8 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	11 1/8	8 3/8	4 3/18	2 9/18	4 1/18	5 M 8 1/8
1 Year	7 13/18	3 8/18	11 1/4	8 11/18	4 1/4	2 3/4	4 1/8	8 M 8 3/8
2 Years	8 1/8	4						8 M 8 1/2
3 Years	8 1/2	4 1/2						1 Year 8 11/18
4 Years	8 3/4	4 7/8						
5 Years	8	5 1/8						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp. (F.C.C.) Amman

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwait Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	8 3/4-5/8	8-5 1/2	8 3/4-8	8 7/8-8 1/2
2 MTHS	8 7/8-3/4	8-5 1/2	8 3/4-8	7-8 5/8
3 MTHS	7-8 7/8	8-5 1/2	8 7/8-8 1/8	7 1/8-8 3/4
6 MTHS	7 5/18-3/18	8-5 1/2	7-8	7 3/8-7
1 YEAR	7 11/18-9/18	8-5 1/2	7 1/2-6 1/2	7 5/8-1/8

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.B.U., Bahrain, Spot 25.4.88

Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading

	Tuesday 25.4.88	Friday 22.4.88	Monday 26.4.88
DEM	1.8765	1.8730	1.8615
SFR	1.3880	1.3840	1.3645
FRF	5.8915	5.8885	5.8410
DFL	1.8790	1.8770	1.8620
LIT	1,245.50	1,244.50	1,234.37
CAS	1,230.9	1,232.4	1,232.2
YEN	124.60	125.00	124.42
GOLD	448.85	449.00	459.25
SILVER	6.42	6.46	6.49

Exchange Rates

JD (FILLS)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	91.4	92.4	\$	333.7
L. Lire	0.86	0.85	£	625.8
S. Lire	8.8	7	DEM	639.9
I. Diner	155	185	SFR	240.8
K. Diner	125.1	126.1	FRF	246.00
E. Pound	150	160	YEN(100)	286.7
UAE Dir	93.25	94.25	DFL	273.8
O. Riyal	94	95	SKR	180.9
O. Riyal	665	695	LIT(100)	57.8
B. Dinar	900	910	BFL(10)	37.3
				97.00

Corporate Scene

6% increase in crude oil imported

AMMAN (Star) — Crude oil imported for the Jordanian Refinery Co. amounted to 2.85 million tonnes in 1987, which represents a six per cent increase compared with quantity imported in 1986.

The local production from Al-Azraq covered 21,117 tonnes, while the rest was from the Tapline from Saudi Arabia (942,587 tonnes) and from Iraq (1,595,179 tonnes).

According to the companies annual report, production of different kinds of fuel in 1987,

amounted to 2,404,533 tonnes of which 89,198 tonnes liquid gas, 350,468 tonnes benzene, 204,146 tonnes kerosene, 727,882 tonnes solar, 711,181 tonnes fuel oil, 133,880 tonnes asphalt and 551 tonnes white oil.

The report also mentioned that 91 per cent of construction of new reservoirs has already been completed in 1987. The overall project is supposed to accommodate 247,000 cubic litres of oil and its total cost amounted to JD 3.57 million.

Money market

Gulf Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7495-05
K. Diner	.27350-60
Q. Riyal	3.8395-15
B. Diner	.37890-00
O. Riyal	.36495-05
L. Lire	370-371
U.A.E. Dh	3.8720-40

Source: A.B.L., O.B.U., Bahrain

Gold In Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Tuesday 26 April 1988 were as follows:

16 ct. JD 3.750 per gramme
21 ct. JD 4.350 per gramme
24 ct. JD 5.500 per gramme
One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,100.000
Ounce JD 171.000
(10 gm. x 31 gramme)
Refined Pound JD 32.500
(Seven gramme)
Sterling Pound JD 38.500
(Eight gramme)

Source: Yousef Abu Sera, Jewellers, Amman.

Gold In London

LONDON (AP) — Late gold prices (in U.S. dollar per troy ounce):

London	448.55
Zurich	450.00
Hong Kong	451.13

Spot Dollar

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rates at London on 25 April 1988, were as follows:

S	1.8768-78
SFR	1.3855-85
LIT	1245-1248
FRF	5.8905-25
DEM	1.8750-55
BFL	1.8765-95
BLF	35.30-45
DKR	6.4375-4425
NKR	8.1700-50
SKR	5.8715-35
YEN	124.55-85
ARS	11.78-77
CAS	1.2307-11
S. Pes.	110.85-70
F. Mark	3.0000-50
C. Drach	134.-80

Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 54 companies at the Amman Financial Market, listed in the following order: 1-11- companies which gained, 12-42 companies which lost, and 43-54 companies which had no change in the price of their shares.

	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Arab Bank	114.000	114.250	+0.250
2. Jo. Net Bank	2.470	2.500	+0.030
3. Ind. Dev. Bank	1.380	1.400	+0.020
4. Housing Bank	1.880	1.710	+0.030
5. Jo. Islamic Bank	1.840	1.670	+0.030
6. Arab Fin. Corp. Jo	1.230	1.280	+0.050
7. Jerusalem Ins.	1.280	1.280	+0.000
8. Arab Life & Accident Ins.	1.010	1.050	+0.040
9. Gen. Inv.	1.230	1.270	+0.040
10. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2.200	2.210	+0.010
11. Arab Pharm. Mgt.	1.930	1.950	+0.020
12. Bank of Jordan	14.800	14.750	-0.050
13. Jo. Kwl. Bank	1.530	1.450	-0.080
14. Jo. Gulf Bank	1.180	1.130	-0.050
15. Jo. Securitie Corp.	1.780	1.770	-0.010
16. Jo. Fin. House	1.200	1.170	-0.030
17. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	1.870	1.860	-0.010
18. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	1.550	1.530	-0.020
19. Nat. Portfolio	1.720	1.860	+0.140
20. Darco	1.420	1.410	-0.010
21. Jo. Net Lines	1.810	1.800	-0.010
22. Int. Contracting & Inv.	1.190	1.180	-0.010
23. Pstire Projects	1.850	1.840	-0.010
24. Livestock & Poultry	1.770	1.760	-0.010
25. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1.340	1.320	-0.020
26. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1.020	1.010	-0.010
27. Jo. Paper & Cardboard Fec	3.080	2.920	-0.160
28. Arab Chemical Detergent	3.950	3.910	-0.040
29. Jo. Glass Ind.	1.970	1.900	-0.070
30. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	1.830	1.780	-0.050
31. Jo. Lime & Silic. Brick Ind.	1.210	1.200	-0.010
32. Dar Al-Dawa	1.430	1.410	-0.020
33. Nat. Steel	2.750	2.590	-0.160
34. Intermed. Petro-Chem.	1.300	1.180	-0.120
35. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1.800	1.380	-0.420
36. Universal Chem. Ind.	1.630	1.350	-0.280
37. Aladdin	1.340	1.310	-0.030
38. Jo. Rock Wool	1.540	1.520	-0.020
39. Jo. Ind. & Metch	1.670	1.600	-0.070
40. Nat. Cable & Wire Mgt	1.980	1.980	-0.000
41. Jo. Wood Ind.	1.220	1.180	-0.040
42. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2.680	2.580	-0.100
43. Arab Jo. Inv. Bank	2.100	2.100	0.000
44. Net Fin. Inv.	1.800	1.800	0.000
45. Yermouk Ins. & Re-Ins.	1.080	1.080	0.000
46. Arab Union Int. Ins.	1.840	1.840	0.000
47. Jo. Electricity	1.440	1.440	0.000
48. Der Al-She'ab	1.370	1.370	0.000
49. Jo. Cement Fec.	1.040	1.040	0.000
50. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7.020	7.020	0.000
51. Jo. Dairy	1.980	1.980	0.000
52. Jo. Pipe Mgt.	1.140	1.140	0.000
53. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.750	1.750	0.000
54. Nat. Ind.	1.500	1.500	0.000

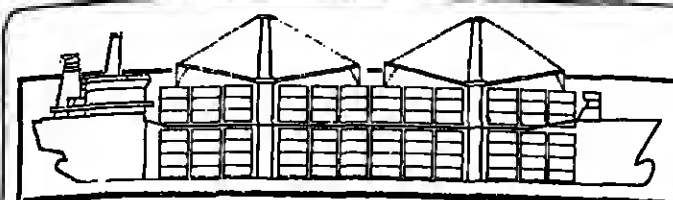
Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba' on 25 April 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Nat. Bank	0.680	0
Gulf Bank	0.325	0
Comm. Bank	0.240	0
Kwt. Aht. Bank	0.275	+0.005
Kwt. M.E. Bank	0.300	+0.005
R.E. Bank	0.370	0
Berqen Bank	0.238	0
Kwt. Fin. House	0.410	+0.005
I.F.A.	0.102	+0.002
United R.Es.	0.118	0
Metel Pipes	0.270	Newshare
Com. Mkt. Cmpx	0.020.5	0
Mobile Tele	0.355	0
Livestock T.T.	0.230	-0.010

Non-Kuwaiti Companies

Bahrain Int. Bank	0.067	+0.001
Coast Inv.	0.079	+0.002
Arab Inv.	0.039.5	+0.000.5



Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kavar & Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arriving Date
A) Black Sea (Ro-Ro)	SOP	Rudomyehi	17/4/88
		Ruzhany	28/4/88
		Boris Polevoy	29/4/88
B) Australia (Cont. + Ro-Ro)	Balric	A. Gorb	13/4/88
		Komson	3/5/88
C) Yugoslavia + Med. (Ro-Ro + Conv.)	Jadrenska	Pharos	9/4/88
		A. Trader	10/4/88
		Emanuel Vidovic	28/4/88
		Kelros	5/5/88
D) Far East (Conv. + Cont.)	PIL	Kota Muliera	8/4/88
		Gongchang	25/4/88
		Kota Benar	28/4/88
		Kota Batu	28/4/88
		Kota Jaya	2/5/88
		Kota Maju	28/5/88
E) GOR + North Continent + Valencia Europe (Container)	O.S.R.	S. Jnehn	9/4/88
		Prizwaik	1/5/88
		S. Jnehn	18/5/88
		Redsea Explorer	28/5/88
		Redsea Enterprise	29/5/88
F) Europe (Ro-Ro)	Huail	Huail Margaria	17/4/88
		Huail Traveller	8/5/88
		Huail Tracer	21/5/88
G) Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	Zygmunt III Waza	29/3/88
		Wl-Lokalek	2/5/88
H) North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Oasis Liberty Conline		T.S.
I) Egypt + Redsea	Kawar Egypt	Alkorama	29/3/88
		Alkorama	1/5/88
J) China	Cosco	Zilini Isik	12/4/88
K) India	Jagadlin	Kumrovar	19/4/88
		Guergios M.	28/4/88
		Mundogay Pacific	30/4/88

Arab Containers Services Co.

— R.M.S. Stephan J., Voyage No. 45, departing Ravenna 27 April, Venice 28 April, arriving Aqaba 18 May 1988.
— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 46, departing Venice 10 May, Ravenna 11 May, arriving Aqaba 21 May 1988.
— R.M.S. Stephan J., Voyage No. 47, departing Venice 23 May, Ravenna 25 May 1988.
— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 6 June, Ravenna 8 June 1988.
— Themis, Coptean Sea, Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports 31 March, arriving Aqaba 16 May 1988.

T. Gargour & Fils Red Sea Area Services

Service Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Far East (Container + Ro-Ro + Conv.)	Mitsui O.S.K. Lines	- Phoenix Ace - Conna II - Estem Splendour - Kubbar - Agioe Andreas	21/04/88 25/04/88 12/05/88 15/05/88 27/05/88 06/08/88
B) South Europe (Container + Ro-Ro + Conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd	- White Nile V.3/88 - Blue Nile V.4/88 - White Nile V.4/88 - Blue Nile V.5/88	30/04/88 06/05/88 19/05/88 09/06/88
C) U.S.A. (Container + Ro-Ro + Conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd	- Khartoum V.1/88	22/04/88
D) South Europe / East Africa (Container + Ro-Ro)	Lloyd Triestino	- Quino V.1/88 - Sushina V.5/88 - Quino V.5/88	29/04/88 23/05/88 14/06/88
E) U.S.A.-Canada - Australia (Bulk)	Gearbulk Line	- Cosins Komelidis - Aurora Seli - Conli Trader - Paloma - Eloro - Amore Terza - Rilly - Chini Forlune - Quebec - Pacific P - O. Navigator - Northern L.	22/04/88 04/05/88 05/05/88 10/05/88 20/05/88 24/05/88 26/05/88 27/07/88 28/05/88 01/06/88 13/06/88
F) North Cont. (Conv.)	Gearbulk Line	- Lila - Seaquidian - Moniqueid	01/05/88 07/06/88 01/07/88
G) Red Sea Ports (Conv.)	Pan Arab Line National Maritime	- Aldrisi - Al Ahram 2	30/04/88 30/04/88

Jordan National Lines

— HITTEEN, in Aqaba 26 April, 7 May 1988. Dates: R/V 27.02-07.05; S8 31.03-03.05. Duration R/V 71 days; S8 38 days.
— EPDUM JUNIOR III, in Aqaba 23 May, 1 June, Dates: R/V 07.04-01.06, S8 17.04-01.08. Duration R/V 56 days; S8 35 days.
— HITTEEN II, in Aqaba, 13 June, 24 June, Dates: R/V 07.05 — 24.08; S8 21.05-24.08. Duration: R/V 50 days; S8 35 days.

The above three vessels are enroute Suez Canal, (Al-Karameh) discharging in Bremen 21.02.88; Hellen discharging in Rotterdam 23.03.88, 27.03.88; Eldm Junior III discharging: Tangone 12.04.88, 13.04.88; Anlwarp, Bremen, Sheerness, Suez Canal and finally Aqaba.

Job Market-place

A major contracting company requires a Jordanian office engineer, with experience in cost estimating and tendering for large size and building projects in Jordan. He must have worked for a long period with a reputable local contracting company and be in possession of a Master's or Bachelor's degree in civil engineering from an accredited university, with a work experience of not less than five years. Applications must be submitted in person. Appointments can be made by calling 630827, 625827, Amman.

Petra Bank in Jordan has the following vacancies: 1) programmers, with 8 S. in computer science and one year's experience in Cobol or 'C' preferred; 2) senior system analyst, with B.S. in computer science and minimum seven years experience in requirements definition, design, on-line cobol programming and implementation of computer systems. Experience in Data Base Design is desirable; 3) systems programmers, with M.S. in computer science and minimum two years experience in Assembler and 'C' or Pascal on IBM PC, Digital Vax or POP-II systems; 4) senior systems programmer, with M.S. in computer science and minimum five years' experience in Assembler on Digital Vax or PDP-II systems, and at least two years' experience in supporting Vax Systems under VMS, with Decnet and related system software is essential. Familiarity with telecommunication hardware, protocols and network design concepts is preferred. Applicants, accompanied by necessary documents, will be received personally at the administrative dept. in the Bank's main building, Wadi Sqra, Amman.

Economic Adhocracy

Continued from page 7

more hard-working.

Thus, nobody wants to leash against Japan in its present, because there is nothing in it that does not deserve respect. Moreover, Japan is an ally and a valuable one. Thus the Japanese can be attacked either on their military past or fears can be harboured on the awesome future of Japanese military might.

The Japanese have already started responding to pressure. Their yen is growing value vis-a-vis other currencies and their trade surplus is decreasing. They are also showing greater interest in consumption abroad. They are also investing abroad and showing greater interest in discharging conciliatory toans to the third world especially where their interests are sewed.

Hollywood may be looking for themes to crank out commercial megamoney makers. Yet, while it is reaping handsome profits, they are sowing the economies of the West by smudging the reputation of those who start more dollars than Hollywood sees fit.

By Frida Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

THE CARS are revving up and ready to kick off. There is roaring of engines, dust, and an atmosphere charged with excitement.

A car disappears into the dust as the driver slides on the desert track, accelerates, makes a 360 degree turn, settles, goes in a straight line, slides again, jumps over the gravel track, and speeds on.

Excitement builds up as pairs of watchful eyes follow the manoeuvring car.

Invited by the Royal Silk Cut team Simo Lamphan, known as the "Flying Finn", conducted a rally school last week for his Royal Highness Prince Abdullah and some of the top Jordanian drivers, who included Hani Bisharat, Nabil Karam, Isa Halabi, Georgia Kheyyat and Khaled Dallal.

Training included in-car instruction on competition driving and screening of videos on the technical factors influencing rally cars at high speed in preparation for the upcoming Jordan International Rally taking place on 15, 16 and 17 June.

Sponsored by Rothmans, the three-day event will cover a route totalling 1400 kilometres in length with 35 special stages totalling 400 kilometres.

According to the General Manager of the Royal Automobile Club (RAC), Derrick Ledger, the format of the rally is now in its last stages. It will be divided into 3 legs. The first leg will be around the ancient city of Jerash, the second around Petra in the south, and the third will cover Keirana and Ma'in area.

Participants come from England, Italy, Sweden, and Middle Eastern countries, among them are some of the world's leading champions. These include Swedish junior champion Ola Stromberg, Britain's David Llewellyn, Cyprus' Dimitri Mavropoulos. In addition to Mohammed Bin Salim and Sa'id Al-Hajiri from the Gulf countries of UAE and Qatar respectively.

The Jordan International Rally.

Royal Silk Cut team revs up for Jordan's international Rally in June



This powerful B group car will run in the Middle East Championships for the last time this year

the Middle East premier rally, is now a candidate for the World Rally Championship, according to Derrick Ledger. He said that the FISA Federation Internationale des Sports Automobile is now considering its inclusion in the present 15 world championships, including those of Europe, New Zealand, Kenya, Argentina, and the Ivory Coast.

The Royal Silk Cut Team

IN 1985 Prince Abdullah patronized the Jordan International Rally, won by Sa'id Al-Hajiri. A week after the event he went for a ride with the Middle East champion Al-Hajiri. "It terrified me," he said. "Then I was asked if I wanted to try and drive in a small rally. I tried it, then I got the bug and I've been racing ever since," Prince Abdullah told The Star last week. He is driving for the third year this year. He won the Jordan championship in 1986, lost it to Hani Bisharat in 1987 and is "very much determined to win the 1988 rally." This year, he said the team is driving with a lot more caution and with the idea of lasting.

"We're not out to race full speed with the car this time, we want to go on a steady pace and pick up points throughout the year," he said.

Referring to last year's race he said "our idea was win or break the car, we broke the car and lost the race." This year the outlook is different, assuring that "there will be no breaking of cars, he said. "We learned from our mistakes and picked up experience over the years" the Prince said.

On his training with Lamphan, Prince Abdullah hoped that more

professionals like Lamphan will come to Jordan to train top drivers and newcomers. "Our training with him is a nice warm-up for the international rally," he said. Looking forward to the Rumman Hill Climb, he said "that will also be a good testing experience and a time to check out the car."

Motor sport made its debut in Jordan in 1965 on a small national scale. With the continued encouragement and support of His Majesty King Hussein who took part in several activities during 1965, 1966, and 1967, "the sport witnessed a rapid progress during such a limited time," Ledger said.

He said that King Hussein is very keen on encouraging motor sport, in its different forms in the Kingdom and attracting more people to take part in it. Now, he said there is increasing support from the various authorities represented mainly in the Public Security Directorate, Ministry of Information and Ministry of Public Works.

"Our aim is to be included in the world championship rally," Ledger said, "which would be a very good achievement for Jordanian motor sports if that happens."



A winning team — Prince Abdullah and co-pilot Ali Bilbalsi celebrating their latest victory in the Danish Jordanian Dairy Rally

Group (B) cars

According to a recent decision by FISA the very powerful and thus dangerous Group B cars, currently used in rallys will be replaced by the less powerful group A cars.

"The turbo-charged monsters of a machine," said the Royal Silk Cut Team Manager, Suhail Marar, "have been banned by FISA last year." However those cars have been permitted to run for the 1987 Middle East Championship for the last time. "The new breed," he said is less powerful and much safer. They are made of steel, replacing the fibreglass of which most of the Group B parts are made. Jordan he noted, will import 15 cars for the 1988 rally, tax-free all on temporary basis. Potential buyers should be active participants in rallys, he said.



Simo Lamphan (Flying Finn) world champion rally driver before giving a demonstration last week

28 APRIL 1988

THE JERUSALEM STAR



Sara Kabariti and Ahmad Tabba'a practice the skills they will need in tackling Mt Kenya

Operation Raleigh — science and service

By Greame E. Donnan
Special to The Star

IN AUGUST two young Jordanians from the Amman Baccalaureate School will pit themselves against the high altitudes and often freezing conditions of Mount Kenya in East Africa. At the same time, two others will tackle "white-water" canoeing in northern Canada. All four are part of an exciting programme involving young people from all over the world.

At the suggestion of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, in the late 1970s a team of international experts initiated a series of adventurous and scientific expeditions involving over 400 young people from 27 countries. Operation Drake, as it was known then, was such a success that well before its completion in 1980, plans were laid to repeat the scheme and greatly increase the number of youngsters taking part. The new phase, which began in 1984, is called Operation Raleigh, and upon its completion later this year will have involved over 1,000 people between the ages of 17 and 24.

This year, during the months of July to September, four Jordanian students will have the opportunity to participate in one of the very demanding expeditions organized by Operation Raleigh.

Getting a place on one of these expeditions is not an easy feat for a free holiday. The participants, or "Venturers" as they are called, can expect a physically and mentally challenging three-month period that will test their powers of endurance and ability to work as members of a team. Rock climbing, pol-holing, canoeing and trekking across difficult terrain are an integral part of the expedition, but adventure is not the only purpose of Operation Raleigh.

Whichever country is the setting for an expedition, and that could be anywhere from the Rocky Mountains of the U.S.A. to the steamy jungles of Indonesia, the Venturers are expected to conduct scientific research

and contribute to a community service project. Most expeditions are therefore organized into three groups of projects which correspond to the aims of Operation Raleigh:

1. To conduct research into aspects of natural science, including the study of conservation and natural resources.
2. To carry out community work such as construction and repairs, medical assistance and the development of national parks.
3. To provide opportunities for adventure through such activities as mountaineering, sailing,

diving, canoeing and other similar outdoor pursuits.

Being between the ages of 17 and 24 is not the only qualification for taking part; would-be Venturers must also be able to swim competently, be physically healthy and able to speak English. Having fulfilled these basic requirements, the four Jordanian Venturers were then selected by interview from a group of applicants according to other criteria.

Operation Raleigh certainly does not favour tough young men; regardless of sex, the important attributes are a willingness to co-operate with others and the right frame of mind to



Sara leads the way

cope with arduous situations.

Giving up and going home is not an option that is open to Venturers, so selection must be done with care. If Operation Raleigh gains a firm and lasting foothold in Jordan, the selection procedures will become even more rigorous as the number of applicants increases.

In Kenya, Sara Kabariti and Ahmad Tabba'a from the Baccalaureate School will face a busy programme of projects allowing little time for relaxation. Aside from helping to build a village school, mapping a rhino sanctuary, and doing scientific work on water resources, they will also face the challenge of a climb to the summit of Mount Kenya. At 5,199 metres above sea level, Mount Kenya is the second highest mountain in Africa.

Across the other side of the world two other Jordanian Venturers will be scaling the Rocky Mountains of the U.S.A. and canoeing the Kazan River in a remote part of Canada. Like their friends in Kenya, Aous Qlieshat, a student at Yarmouk University, and Osama Abdeen, a law student at the University of Jordan, will enjoy the rewards of serving the people of the communities in which they live and further enrich scientific knowledge of our natural environment. One of the many worthwhile projects will be helping to construct windmills and drill deep water wells on an Indian reserve.

To send a Venturer on an expedition is certainly not cheap. The individual cost of nearly JD 2,000 barely covers the many expenses that have to be met by Operation Raleigh. However, Venturers usually receive sponsorship rather than pay this amount themselves. These first four Jordanians to participate in Operation Raleigh have been generously supported by a private sponsor.

In future, when a national committee for Operation Raleigh has been established in Jordan, sponsorship will be sought from banks, industry and similar bodies enabling many more young people from all sectors of society to enjoy the experience of Operation Raleigh.

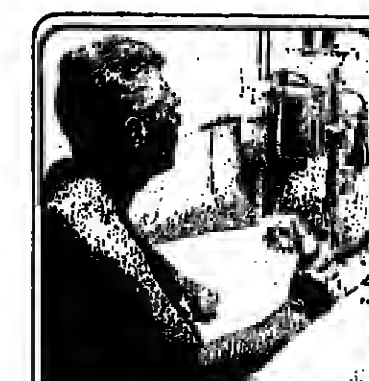
Ahmad Tabba'a

A place on one of these expeditions offers a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to travel through unique environments, learn useful skills and share a common experience with people from different cultures. Venturers return to their home countries with new international awareness, greater maturity and a willingness to continue serving the community as a whole. When the four Venturers arrive back in Jordan next September, this will not be an end to their journey but a new beginning to the life which awaits them.

Looking to the future, not only can we expect many more young Jordanians to become Venturers, but perhaps also, when the new phase of Operation Raleigh begins in 1989, Jordan itself will become the venue of an expedition.

For further information, write to:

Mr Greame E. Donnan
Amman Baccalaureate School
PO Box 441
Swelleh



Gas inhalation is one of the treatments available at the Ma'in Spa. See story page 14.

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THE JERUSALEM STAR 13

Ma'in Spa — even the sunshine is healthy!

By Lama Kilani
Special to the Star

WE LEFT Amman, a group of 45 in a JETT bus, at around three thirty in the afternoon. Destination: the Ma'in Spa. Our intention: to stay overnight and come back to Amman the next evening.

The bus journey was quite pleasant the first hour or so, for we drove through Madaba, and the small village of Ma'in. The country side was lovely in the spring, and the scenery was breathtaking. A panoramic view of the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea can be seen on the way. Most impressive is the view of the Jordan River as it empties into the Dead Sea.

Then, however, the bus slowed down, and started the spectacular descent to the bottom of the gorge where the spa is located. It took us around twenty minutes to drive the last five kilometres, for the road is very steep with a 15% slope. The road is in excellent condition but the drive still leaves your pulse racing.

Finally we reached our destination.

The scenery of Ma'in itself is breathtaking, with the sides of the narrow valley rising steeply on both sides. Most impressive is the large waterfall dominating the valley. The hot water descends for nearly 30 metres, joins the main stream which flows down about 500 metres, and then empties into the Dead Sea.

The first thing we noticed on checking into the hotel was the swimming pool, with a huge block of a dark rocky mountain in the background. After changing into bathing suits, all of us rushed to sample the famous hot water baths of Ma'in situated in the hotel, and accessible through the medical section of the hotel. However, before you go into the hot water your blood pressure is taken and the amount of time you can safely spend inside is estimated. There are two separate medical sections, housing two separate hot water pools, one for males and the other for females.

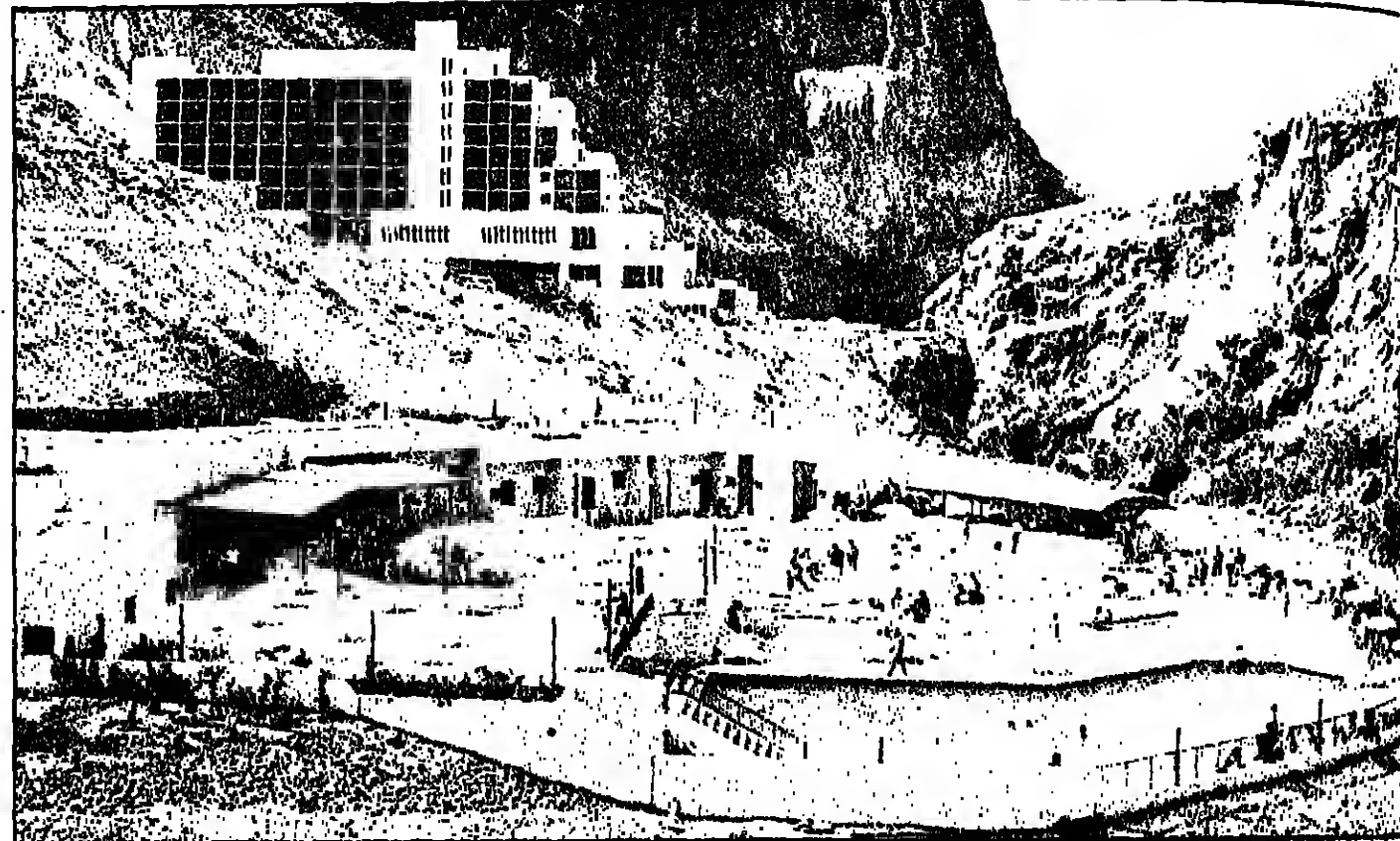
After spending my allocated time in the hot water, I started looking around the clinic. I was very impressed, for it is a complete medical unit with three doctors, and eight physiotherapists, with the latest medical equipment concerned with using the hot water, ultrasound, mud (or fango) and sunshine.

Yes, even the sunshine, I was told, has a special meaning in Ma'in. Because the spa is situated 500 metres below sea level, most of the harmful ultraviolet light is filtered out, and this means that a solarium can be used in the clinic as part of the therapy.

The ailments and body functions positively affected by the therapy include: arthritis, blood circulation, muscle contractions, pain and skin diseases, according to physiotherapist Subhi Dahiha, who works in the clinic.

While I was looking around the clinic, I saw a German lady using the solarium. She said: "that medically the clinic is very good. The equipment is of the latest technology; the massage is very good; and the hot water is extremely beneficial. She praised the doctor supervising her case, and she said that she has greatly improved since coming here."

It seems that this lady had osteoarthritis in her right knee, and the nerve of the little finger in her left hand was damaged in an accident which prevented her



The spa is located in a spectacular mountain gorge

from using it. She said that after two weeks of therapy her knee is much better, and she has regained the use of her finger.

The hotel part of the spa is very good, she said, except for a few things that should be corrected. She said that the hotel was very comfortable, but that the air-conditioning was not working and it had started to get uncomfortable during the night. The reception desk did not provide enough information, for its guests, the lady claimed, about meal service, bus service etc., and the restaurant did not cater to individual needs, for they serve only a buffet for breakfast, lunch and dinner. "I understand the hotel is new," she said, "but I hope that when everything is finished they will keep these points in their minds."

After finishing the interview it was nearing dinner time, so I went up to my room, changed and went down to the poolside to have my dinner. It turned out to be a buffet, as the lady had

said. There were more than one hundred guests for dinner — there was a queue a mile long for the buffet and it took me more than twenty minutes to get my plate. Most of the salads were gone by then, and two of the hot dishes were finished. But the food was good. The pool was decorated with flowers, and there was a band singing and playing Arabic music, and most of the guests had a lovely time dining.

The next morning, everybody was up very early for every minute counted — we were leaving at four o'clock in the afternoon. In the morning, I didn't make the previous night's mistake of going late for the meal, so I found the buffet relatively full and I had my breakfast.

In an interview Khaleel Masoud, General Manager of the complex said that the complex consists of a hotel with 142 rooms, a number of caravans, a poolside restaurant and a small supermarket. There were two

recreational swimming pools in the complex, one to be used by the hotel guests and the other by the day visitors. There are thermal and medical sections with two hot water pools, one for males and one for females. The outside area was opened last September, and the hotel was opened unofficially only last month. The hotel forms a completely independent unit with its own swimming pool, restaurants, thermal pools and medical section, Mr Masoud said.

When asked about the lifts and pieces that are not functioning yet, like the lifts, for there was only the service lift in operation, telephones, the air-conditioning, and the television, Mr Masoud smiled and said, "We have not reached the point where we can say the hotel is completely finished. What remains are things that have been delayed out of our control. The power supply was only recently installed and the power received is sometimes not even 220 volts, so the lifts cannot be operated until a stable power supply is established."

The air-conditioning, Mr Masoud assured me, will be working next week. Its warranty defines that it must first be operated by the company's technician, who will be arriving next week. Mr Masoud also said that a telephone service is now available from the reception desk during the day, and an in-house video service is being installed because of the poor reception of television. Mr Masoud said that a lot needs finishing but given a few months, hopefully, all these problems will have been solved.

Tennis courts and a children's recreational area are planned and will be installed as soon as the outside excavation works are finished. There are plans to fence the entire complex and have the waterfall under life guard protection because careless people have been climbing it all the time and accidents are frequent. When asked about the buffet service of the hotel Mr Masoud said that there are three levels of restaurants equipped with their own lift, that cater to every need, but that they have not been opened yet.

The whole complex is equipped with ramps, lift around for ease of mobility of the handicapped. There is a special lift for the handicapped from the lobby to the clinic. Wheelchairs, stretchers and other equipment used

by the disabled are all provided by the hotel.

The recreation provided by the hotel includes billiards, card playing tables and video service and a lot of the guests relax in these rooms in the evening. There is also a disco and a lounge for drinking coffee or tea.

Too soon, it was time to return to Amman. The group enjoyed themselves immensely and all were sorry to leave, for we had decided that the spa is worth more than an overnight trip.

The cost of our package tour was very reasonable, and included transportation, meals, accommodation, and use of the spa facilities.

With promises to come back again we said good-bye to each other in Amman and each of us left with his own memories of a pleasant trip to Ma'in Spa.

Grand Opening Soon

Hisham Saudi, Vice President Administration, says that the Grand Opening of Ma'in Spa will be, under royal patronage, a big take place at the end of May. Many of the finishing touches are being added in these first weeks.

Saudi stresses that Jordanians have always made use of the hot Ma'in waters to soothe away aches and pains; what the spa adds is the aspect of a fully controlled treatment. For example, the mineral-rich mud of the Dead Sea is combined with the waters for a "fango" treatment unique in the world. Special diets are served, by special arrangement, to visitors requiring them.

More than half of the visitors at the spa come from outside the Jordan. Agents in Europe and the United States advertise the "new spa in the Middle East" and many people have responded.

The Ma'in Spa Village, is owned by the Jordan Tourist Spa Complex Company and is managed jointly by Hashim Masoud and Sons and Restoriel.

28 APRIL 1988



Reem Yasin's Cinema Corner

"All About Eve"

"FASTEN YOUR seat belts, it's going to be a bumpy night!" explodes the middle-aged actress Margo Channing to her guests in a film where she is the predominant presence, although the picture is called, "All About Eve."

Written and directed by the veteran Joseph Mankiewicz in 1950, the award-winning film is considered among the classics of Hollywood, still managing to hold fascination with its biting dialogue, caustic humour and dazzling performance.

"All About Eve" is not actually only about Eve, the ruthless young actress on her way to fame — a role expertly played by Anne Baxter. The film is mainly about Margo Channing (played by Bette Davis at her peak, presenting her most memorable role on the screen), who is the middle-aged, cynical and explosive stage-actress whom Eve exploits unscrupulously and eventually displaces in her own rise to stardom.

The film is mainly built around the two women: the aging star and the aspiring starlet (both of whom got Academy Award nominations), though it is mainly Davis whose image remains in our memory even after several viewings of the film. Their performances and repartee are hypnotising, greatly spurred by Mankiewicz's racy script and bitterly cynical lines.

"The general atmosphere is very Macbethian" remarks one of the characters in the film, a line that may well describe the whole picture. As for the people involved they all share "a contempt for humanity, an inability to love or be loved, an insatiable emotion... and talent."

It is mainly the talent behind these caustic lines that lies behind the effectiveness of the film. Although Mankiewicz was awarded Oscars both for writing and directing "All About Eve," the script is much wittier than the direction. What holds our fascination and remains in our memories is not the "visual" aspect of the film, no camera angles or remarkable shots, but the literate and brilliantly humorous, theatrically styled dialogue — a feature that has rarely been responsible for the success of any film, since films are not merely talk.

But despite its static atmosphere, "All About Eve" is very much alive through the conglomeration of very appealing characters, brilliantly drawn and excellently performed. Together they encapsulate the world of the theatre, both on the stage and off it. Apart from the luminary stage star and the aspiring and scheming starlet, there is the director and the star's lover (Gary Merrill), the playwright (Hugh Marlowe), his wife, a faithful friend to Margo (Celeste Holm) and the poisonous drama critic (George Sanders) who is the perfect summation of all the malicious appetites of characters in the story that tells all about the world of the theatre, all about Margo as well as all about Eve.

N.B. This film is available on video tape at the American Centre in Amman.

BBC World Service highlights for week beginning 30 April

Andy Kershaw's World of Music

"We've had an arrogance, an obsession, for too long that only Britain and the United States is capable of producing contemporary music," says the presenter of World of Music, Andy Kershaw. He hopes to change that view through a series of programmes that will introduce music that does not fit into the usual Western categories and should appeal to those looking for something fresh and different. Even within a 15 minute time-slot, Andy intends to play a variety of music not normally heard on radio stations.

"It could be anything — it could be flidde players from the Hebrides in Scotland, music from the Seychelles or Mali or Zimbabwe or Hungarian choir or Louisiana cajun music — anything at all!" Wed at

00:45, Thurs at 10:30, Fri. at 13:01.

The Jaoults

Throughout the four and a half centuries of its existence, since its foundation by the Baaque born former soldier Ignatius Loyola, the Society of Jesus has had a reputation as one of the elite orders of the Roman Catholic Church and won the admiration of many. It has, however, been resented and criticised, particularly for its alleged involvement in temporal affairs and political machinations, and these criticisms are still being levelled today. Lord Rawlinson, author and a former chief legal officer in Edward Heath's government from 1970 to 1974, talks to leading Jesuits all over the world about such criticisms and other issues. Mon. at 20:15, Tues. at 11:30.



Your TV guide

Channel 2

For the week beginning
30 April, 1988.
NB: Programmes up
to 7:30 are in French.

Saturday

5:45 Le Chevalier de Per-dailon
7:00 News in French
7:15 Sports Bloopers
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Yes, Prime Minister
9:00 Documentary
9:30 News in English
9:50 Eurovision Song Contest 1988, from Dublin, Ireland.
11:30 Feature film: "Neckana's Gold" — an old Indian's map describes the location of a treasure hunted by many different people.

Sunday

6:00 Rue Carnot
6:30 L'ecole des Fars: this week's guest: Pedro Ibanez
7:00 News in French
7:15 Science: The uses of computers in education
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 My husband and I
9:10 World in Flamaa
10:00 News in English
10:20 Others: "They Shoot Wintneses, Don't They?" Shaver's nephew witnesses a shooting during a bank robbery but is afraid to identify the criminals.
11:30 Rich Men, Poor Men

Monday

8:00 A Vendre — a short film about two retired actors who meet people by putting their house up for sale.
7:00 News in French
7:15 Weekly sports Magazine
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Perfect Strangers
9:10 Secret Army
10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: "The Last Glory Days of Troy" — Steve Reeves stars in this action story set in ancient Troy.

Tuesday

6:59 Des Chiffres et Des Lettres
8:30 Lucky Luke: This week Lucky Luke is charged with protecting a ranch.
7:00 News in French
7:15 Spectacular Bloopers and Fabulous Fools
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic

FORD



Cliff Robertson plays Henry Ford

8:30 I Married Dora: Peter Farrell, a widowed architect, commits an unorthodox act of convenience for the sake of his two kids Kate and Will. He marries his Central American housekeeper Dora, thereby wreaking hilarious havoc on the domestic scene.
9:10 Standby — Light Camera Action.
10:00 News in English
10:20 Murder She Wrote
11:30 Rich Men, Poor Men

Wednesday

6:00 Les Mfearebles — apa
7:00 News in French
7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, with Salah Madi
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records
9:00 Hooperman

9:30 Twilight Zone: The magical realm of mystery and imagination is as intriguing as it is unpredictable — a flight of fancy captured on film. You don't just watch the Twilight Zone, you enter it.
10:00 News in English

10:20 Ford: The story of Henry Ford begins in 1913 and shows how he built the model of the modern motor company.

Thursday

8:00 Rue Carnot

Friday

5:30 Feature Film: "Y-a-t-il un otage dans l'immeuble" — Two people in an apartment building contemplate suicide.
7:00 News in French
7:15 La Magazine Sirocco: This week about Meyotte, the quiet island in the Indian Ocean where different religions co-exist.
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Growing Pains: "The Mom Who Knew Too Much" — Carol tells Maggie a secret only to have her break the confidence by telling Jason.

9:10 Megnum
10:00 News in English

10:20 Falcon Crest: Both the nanny and Melissa are in serious condition; the gang demands a ransom for Richard's son.

11:30 Rich Men, Poor Men.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 15

15:30 في القدس

By Diana Chilengua
Star Staff Writer

FOR SOME city dwellers, the attempt to recreate the traditional desert setting in the city in such a way that it be enjoyed and appreciated by all is more than a personal task.

But Jordan's InterContinental Hotel has once again taken this holy month of Ramadan as a time to recapture that traditional Arab atmosphere only experienced today if one travels out into the Jordanian countryside.

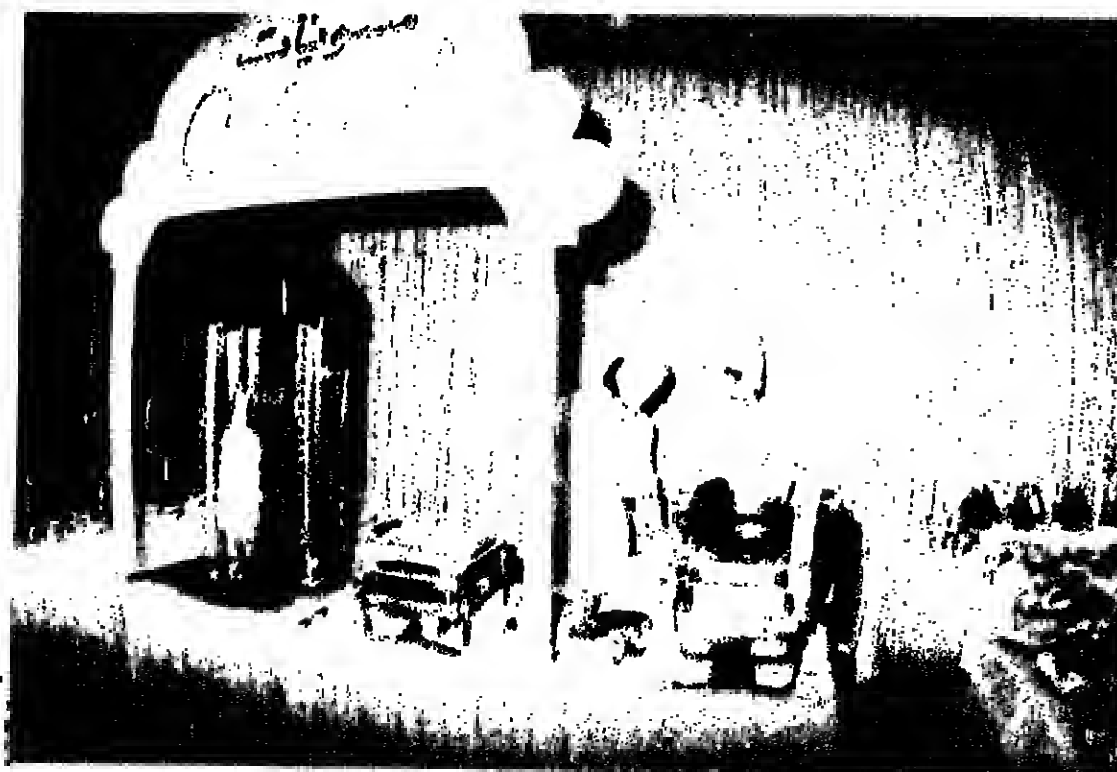
Walking down through the archway into the lower lobby of the hotel, one is immediately greeted by the aroma of the carefully prepared and elegantly displayed rows of both deliciously-spiced Arabic cuisine and international dishes. Now transformed into

The banquet, laid out with special Ramadan drinks and dishes speaks for itself. Next to the varying selection of both local and international breads is a spread of exquisitely-arranged salads.

the "Souk Okaz," the lobby has on its left a designated prayer area transfixed with a model mosque and prayer mats for anyone wishing to perform the "maghreb" prayer before proceeding to the Iftar banquet area set up in the remainder of the room.

The banquet, laid out with special Ramadan drinks and dishes, speaks for itself. Next to the varying selections of both local and international breads is a spread of exquisitely-arranged salads. The finely chopped and garnished "lettoueh", "tehini", "tabbouleh", fried eggplants, to name a few, are all beautifully arranged on copper plates and glass bowls to capture the eye of those unfamiliar with the Arab starters and their complementary dressings.

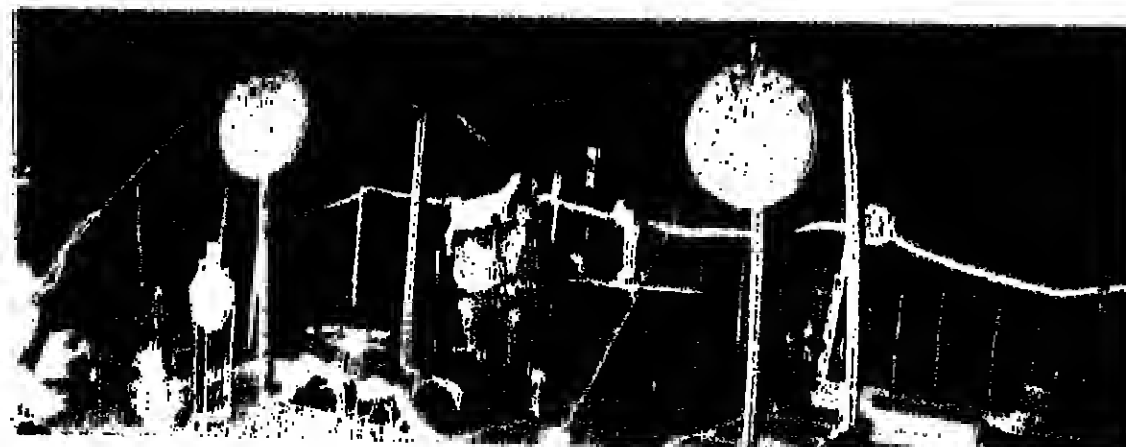
Moving along the chain of starters brings you to an endless selection of main dishes. Together with the "shawrms" — still on the grill, is a spread of chicken, beef and lamb dishes most of which are embedded in savoury sauces. These dishes are accompanied by bread, noodles, rice, all of which can be fed with the freshly prepared vegetables.



Intercontinental world-famous buffet has endless variety of traditional and international delicacies

Souq Okaz:

A true Arab banquet and setting at the InterContinental



A bedouin tent, and old folk songs invite visitors to stay long after they have had their meal



Arabic coffee, freshly ground and ready to serve coupled with hubble-bubble offer a unique atmosphere, courtesy of the Intercontinental

To top off these ravishing dishes is the specially-prepared stuffed lamb whose bad of rice is sprinkled over all with chopped meat, pine nuts and blanched almonds, all accompanied by a huge container of specially prepared yoghurt sauce.

To conclude the set-up, is the banquet's carefully arranged dessert selection of Arabic sweets — "baklava", "burma", "zababye", "ge taya", the list goes on...

All these foods can be enjoyed in the elegant ballroom — now transformed into a bedouin campsite — to fit the occasion. To set the mood, the dining area has, within the tent, live Arabic music performed by "oud and qanoun" musicians Mawalek Faleha and Ahmed Nasse.

As the rhythmic beat created by the grinding of coffee is replaced by the engulfing Arabic music coming from the tent area, a genuine air of traditional bedouin campsite can be felt in the room.

Also eat up ara tent lamps and all the furnishings that come with a tent to recreate the traditional setting.

Following the banquet is the serving of coffee and tea by waiters dressed for the occasion — in "gumbaz" and "kafleyh". Passing out of the "Narjileh" or "hubble-bubble" is another addition to the evening splendour.

As the rhythmic beat created by the grinding of coffee is replaced by the engulfing Arabic music coming from the tent area, a genuine air of the traditional bedouin campsite can be felt in the room.

For only JD 6.00 per adult and JD 3.500 per child, you and your family and friends can be a part of this experience. All you need do local in for reservations for the banquet, which begins at 7.00 p.m. every night through the month of Ramadan.

By Frida Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

AT THE Amman Marriott Hotel the One Thousand and One Night atmosphere is recaptured during the holy month of Ramadan.

The ballroom is converted into a huge tent of turquoise and yellow and the adjacent area is turned into a souq where fangs and smacks of savoury foods water the mouth and promise the gourmet a variety of dishes and delicacies to please his or her palate.

Opposite the ballroom the hall is set into a bedouin tent with colourful rugs and

The ballroom is converted into a huge tent of turquoise and yellow and the adjacent area is turned into a souq...

black wool covers enveloping the floor and walls.

Inside the tent, seating is arranged on the floor with wooden boxes as tables, copper plates and coffee grinders, hubble-bubbles, music on the "oud" and "darbakeh" and Arabic songs. A fortune teller entertains clients as they drink Arabic coffee from copper pots served by a bedouin.

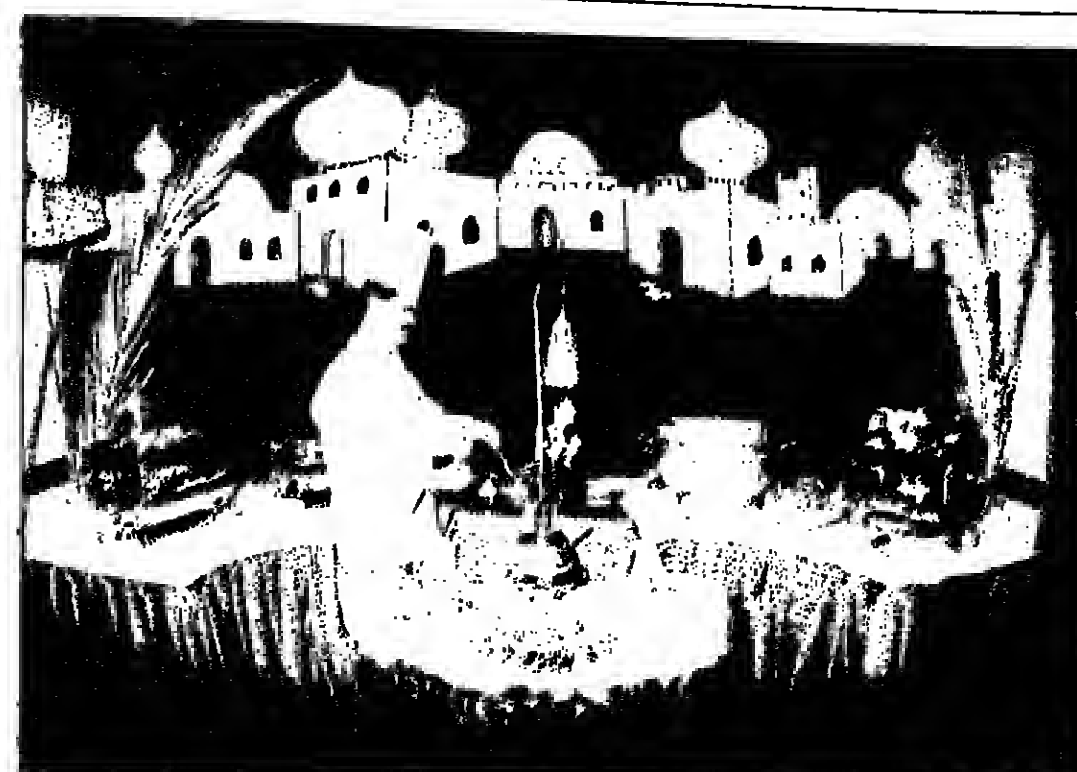
Aromatic smells and music meet you as you pass the canopied entrance way done also in yellow and turquoise colours.

Olive and palm trees decorate the entrance and waiters clad in traditional costumes from Syria, Lebanon and Jordan portray genuine Arab hospitality.

Food is served in earthenware ware simmering on cher



The chef's secret recipes full of inviting aromas and carefully selected spices never cease to surprise you



Much care has been put into recreating the magical and legendary atmosphere of the "One thousand and one nights" golden days

The Marriott-where 'Thousand and one Nights' are relived

An oasis for the diligent faster

coal broilers displayed on traditional carts. All add to the authentic ambience of the old souqs and music of Ramadan, popular in Syria and other Arab countries.

The menu includes a variety of beverages, foods and desserts typical of Ramadan from different Arab kitchens. Savoury diffident hot dishes, ranging from "telafel", "shawirma", stuffed vine leaves, going to some of the chef's specialties like "fish shawirma" and his inventions, created specially for this occasion, such as potato sandwiches (potato stuffed with redish, onions, red pepper and dressed with vinegar lemon and salt), the hotel's spa-

cialties of assorted mixed grills, roast lamb and turkay, all served "à la minute."

Aromatic smells and music meet you as you pass the canopied entrance way....

Drinks to quench the thirst of the eater are all prepared fresh, including li- quorica, tamarind, carob and juices.

There is a dessert for every member of the family's choice, from cotton candy, candied apples "ewama,"

mini, thyme, garlic, spices and others of the chef's secret ingredients.

Chel Anwar Ali, with 27 years of experience in the Sheraton and Marriott hotel chains in different Arab countries, told The Star that the menu changes daily according to fresh market produce. However, certain dishes such as mixed grills and "konata" are always available. He said that all items are prepared with fresh vegetables and meats, "nothing from the freezer."

Wolfgang Lindbauer, in charge of planning and setting up of the menu, said that all the foods are cooked on charcoal broilers "important for the flavour which cannot be as tasty

Appetizers include 22 kinds of Arabic "mezza" and 11 continental salads, all prepared with fresh vegetables...

and mallow as when cooked on the usual gas broilers."

Open from 7:00 to 10:00 pm every evening throughout Ramadan, the Marriott ballroom hosts up to 180 people, assuring them of warm hospitality, exquisite cuisine and attention throughout the evening.

Soup and dets are offered at the table and the remainder is self-served.



The thirsty will find an endless variety of soft and traditional drinks at the drinks corner including tamarind and carob

People & Events

On Friday, 22 April a reception was held at the home of Jill Goddard to launch the newly formed Riding for the Disabled Group in Amman. The reception was given to welcome Phillipa Verry, the world famous disabled rider to Amman.

Among the many people who attended the reception were Her Royal Highness Princess Majida, Honorary Doctor Dr Sam Zorack, Dr Mizmi Abdulla and Dr Fakhri Horani, Selma and Bob Craig, Chris Larter, Virginia Hazi, Janet Mahony, Sara Dowdney, Dorothy Mango, Joan Gardner, Alister Eadie, Jane Hobler, Terry Merritt, Meg Abu Hamdan, Therese and George Wiegand, Sylvia and George Aslaby, Mohamad and Keren Asfour, and Virginia Oran.

Phillipa, who is here in Jordan with her mother, leaves for England on Saturday 30 May.

The Spanish Ambassador to Jordan, Ramon Armengod Lopez, presented an ambulance Saturday to the Amman Centre for the Education and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped.

The British Council of Amman will host a Folk Night on Tuesday, 3 May at 8.00 p.m. Entrance charge for all interested is JD 1.500 which includes light refreshment.

Current Arab affairs, especially the uprising of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza were the topic of discussion in a seminar held at the InterContinental Hotel last Tuesday. The seminar was attended by the Prime Minister, Zaid Ri'fat and his wife, Royal Jordanian's Ali Ghannour, Mr and Mrs Adnan Abu Odeh, Dr and Mrs Hani Khasawneh, Mr and Mrs Marwan Dodson, Dr Tahar Kan'an, Ali Suhaimat and Mohammad Al-Amad, Chairman of Al-Rai newspapers.



All Bilbesi is congratulated on his rally win with Prince Abdullah last week by Their Royal Highnesses Prince Feisal and Princess Abla at a prize-giving ceremony at the Royal Automobile Club.

Dr Kamal Afifi, the famous orthopaedic surgeon, left for Germany a few days ago to attend a conference on microsurgery of the joints, and is expected back in a couple of weeks.

The World Affairs Council hosted a lecture last Wednesday given by Czech Professor Milosh, on recent Islamic movements in the Arabic language. The lecture was given in perfect Arabic, to the surprise and admiration of all those who attended.

Among those present were Dr Adnan Badran, Mahmoud Al-Sharif, Anas Mou'asher, Kamal Abu-Jaber, Dr Adwaysa, Alami and Mounthar Al-Fehoum.

Pharmacist Layla Badran, head of Drug Administration in the Department of Pharmacy in the Ministry of Health has returned from Libya after attending a pharmaceutical conference there last week. Welcome back Layla!

New guide for the Arab visitor to Britain

When you have good friends who prepare lovely surprises on your birthday, then it is easy to live to be 150, not just half a century. David Whitbread is one of those wonderful people who are dearly loved by all their friends, and therefore do get a surprise bash on their birthday. Hazel Cooper was the force behind that particular do at the British Club on Monday, attended by myriad friends, who all had a great time. Brian and Hazel Cooper led the celebration, as Caroline, David's wife has not yet returned from England after her daughter Clare's wedding on 2 April. Steve and Erica Collier, Larry King, Elaine Neeve, Mac and Roz McArthur, Hilary and Anna Bynnoe, Corin Talfer, Ken and Geraldine Owen, Ian and Sandra Wither, Bill and Jackie Hawkes, Danny Kay, Jane Foster, Rachel Pillar, Mike Wheatley, Malcolm and Sue Ives, Bill and Monique Gloyna, Nick Archer, John and Jane Miller, Trevor and Bridget Clare and Mike Dix all enjoyed the party greatly, but above all, David did. Many, many happy returns, David, and as we say in Arabic, we hope to celebrate your 100th birthday.

Throughout the year Britain welcomes many visitors from Arabic countries, a large number of whom are familiar with the everyday procedures of a western capital like London. However, first time visitors may be interested to learn of a new guide to Britain.

Printed entirely in Arabic, advice is given on areas such as entry visa requirements, the use of travellers' cheques and the British decimal currency, the various different ways of getting around the country by using train, taxi, buses and the famous London underground system.

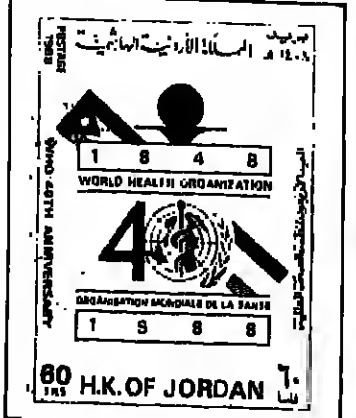
Also included is guidance on the various types of accommodation and restaurant facilities to be found both in and out of London, as well as an important section on the rather different form and style of shopping procedure. A new and more simplified process of claiming value added tax back on goods purchased in Britain is explained to visitors, which gives greater value for money for those on a shopping spree!

The booklet closes with useful advice on how to go about renting an apartment and urges travellers to check an apartment with the British Tourist Authority (BTA) publication "Apartments in London", or to contact their own

embassy in London prior to signing a rental agreement.

This new publication entitled "Useful Advice for the Arab visitor to Britain" is free, and if you would like copies, please contact the Middle East Department, British Tourist Authority, London.

The American School is the place to be Fridays for baseball fans as the season — and the competition — heats up. Last Friday the Fence Busters came back from last week's loss to defeat the Goochbells 13-10. Westinghouse continued their winning streak, beating Jordan U. 15-7, and the Canadians were only narrowly defeated by the American Club, thanks to



A new stamp series marks the 40th anniversary of the World Health Organization.



Her Royal Highness Princesses Majida and Abla accept the new ambulance from Ambassador Armengod on behalf of the Al-Hussein Society.

Rachel Gow's brilliant performance on the mound and Gullit Riechynski's home-run blast over the fence.

Next week's games begin at 2:45 and spectators are welcome.

Another game earlier in the day, sponsored by the Amman Little League saw the NECC team pitted against GEMT. NECC coach Liz Hamma was ecstatic when her team won 29-41. Team members included Ala' Saket, Lamia Saket, Ramzi Hamma, Nayef Tell, George Sahyoun, Leen Zurikat and Tarek Stephane.

The Jordan InterContinental

Hotel hosted an Iftar banquet Sunday for Jordanian journalists. Following Iftar everybody enjoyed coffee, hubble bubbles and music in the ballroom set up in the ballroom. Osama Dabbas and Lucy Aelo, from the hotel, acted as hosts.

The Alumni Club of the American University in Cairo welcomed visiting Vice President of the university Dr Abdul Khaleq Aliam with a reception at the InterContinental last week. Guests included Victor Sarrailha, Suhail Al-Tal, Sami Abu-Dhels, Osama Sheeha, Ghassan Al-Saad, Labib Ghaawi, Michael Tumelton, Dina Al-Zorba, Shima Tabi and Selwa Taher.



Journalists enjoy the InterContinental's Iftar buffet



Eager shoppers buy keteyef for the preparation of traditional Ramadan sweets

ramadan



Coconut milk adds a special touch to Indonesian dishes

Ramadan in Indonesia

By Mrs E.S. Suryokusumo
Special to The Star

TO MARK the first day of Ramadan, people of the Indonesian Muslim community go to the cemetery to pay tribute to their dead relatives. During these visits to the graves, made between Ashar and Magrib, the people not only arrange and beautify the graves, but wreath flowers on them as well.

Such a practice has nothing to do with the Muslim religion and Ramadan; people have done it for many years as part of the traditional customs. Many people interpret this practice, and the days that follow, as a time when the spirits of those who have died come back and as the only occasion when descendants have the opportunity to pay tribute to them.

With a population of 187 million, Indonesia is the biggest Muslim populated country in the world, and the majority of the people fast every Ramadan. Unlike in many other countries, the government does not seem to impose strict regulations during the fasting month, rather making an appeal to non-Muslims to respect those who are fasting by not smoking or eating in public. Restaurants are also advised not to openly sell their foods.

For many years people of Indonesia with different religions and beliefs have successfully maintained the spirit of goodwill, brotherhood and full understanding by respecting each others' beliefs.

Every day, after the breaking of the fast, most of the Muslim families go to the local "mosque" or mosque in which the "teraweh" prayer is organized. At this time, each family brings snacks or cakes which are offered after the teraweh.

When entering into the 17th day of fasting, the day which coincides with the commemoration of the Nuzul al-Qur'an, all mosques organize this commemoration. Immediately after the President in the capital city, and other high-ranking officials join him in the State Palace or in the big mosque to celebrate this occasion.

The most interesting occasion during Ramadan is the 21st day. The people stay up all night long in hopes to see the descent of the holy night of Qadr. People believe that, in accordance with the Quran, the night of Qadr very last night of other months.

One day before celebrating the Eid, people in the market begin to sell coconut leaves which have been arranged in a way to form a flat size. These coconut leaves are prepared for rice cakes.

In the afternoon people continue to go to the cemetery for the same purpose as discussed in the earlier paragraph. Housewives begin to prepare special food for the Eid. Though there is a variety of Eid dishes, rice cakes seem to be a traditional compulsory food for each family.

Furthermore, many families leave the city for their home towns to spend a few days with their parents or close relatives. Other traditional customs can be seen in every corner of the city — the children light crackers, and in the evening, at the closing day of Ramadan, children play a big drum in the mosque in turn, symbolizing the coming of the Muslim New Year.

On the morning Eid celebration, men, women and children gather together to perform a special prayer. Immediately thereafter they greet and forgive each other. While enjoying the special Eid food within their family, they dress up neatly to welcome the holy day.

Mrs Suryokusumo is the wife of the Ambassador of Indonesia in Jordan.

Try these special Indonesian recipes

Chicken in coconut milk

Ingredients

- 3 cloves of garlic
- 1 medium sized onion
- 1 tablespoon of coriander powder
- 1 teaspoon turmeric powder
- 5 walnuts or 10 cashews, salt to taste
- 3 pinch of sugar
- 1 lemon grass pressed to get the aroma out
- 3 glasses of coconut milk
- 1/2 glass of cooking oil
- 1 young chicken cut into 12 pieces

Mix the first five ingredients in a blender. Heat the cooking oil in a saucepan then fry all the stuff from the blender until done, and good aroma comes out. Put the chicken in the saucepan with the lemon grass, salt and sugar. Mix slowly. After 5 minutes pour in the coconut milk. Mix all the time until it boils.

After that, turn the heat lower and cook the chicken until well done.

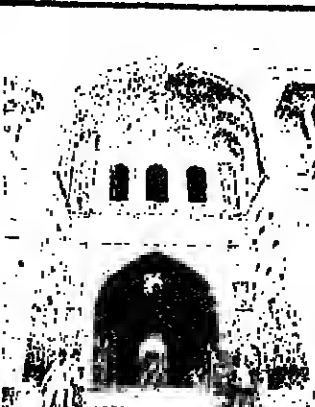
Beef sauté

Ingredients

- 1 kg good beef, cut into cubes 4 x 4 cm
- 3 cloves of garlic
- 1 medium onion
- 5 walnuts or 10 cashews
- 3 slices of fresh ginger
- 3 cloves
- 1 teaspoon of white pepper
- 1/2 cup of sweet soy sauce
- 5 medium sized tomatoes, sliced
- 1/2 glass of cooking oil
- salt to taste

Blend together garlic, onion, and spices. Heat the oil in a saucepan. Fry all the stuff from the blender until good aroma comes out. Add the sliced tomatoes, and fry until well-cooked. Then add the beef, salt and sweet soy sauce.

Stir it for a while, then add one glass of water and cook the beef until tender.



Muhammad in Ramadan

By Ahmed Anani

The attitude of Prophet Muhammad towards food and fasting includes glorious lessons to Muslims and non-Muslims alike.

It is known that following the death of his grandfather Abdul-Muttalib, the fatherless and motherless orphan Muhammad was entrusted to his next of kin, the paternal uncle, Abu-Talib, already known for his very big family, his meagre income and his comparatively old age. Although Abu-Talib hardly needed additional dependants to his family, he was always enthusiastic about having had Muhammad in his house. The young boy was ideal in his behaviour towards food. He was never failing the last to approach the dining table and always the first to stop and show satisfaction.

True to his words Prophet Muhammad never filled up his stomach with food. "You cannot fill anything with anything else worse than filling a stomach with food". He also said, "We are people who never eat unless we feel hungry and when eating we never reach the point of filling up." The Prophet also said, "The stomach is the abode of maladies; temporal cessation of eating is the basis of curement."

This is the ideal example of Prophet Muhammad's attitude to Ramadan. He was most radiant with genuine appetites to do good, to give to the needy, all that his hand reached to, to strive to secure subsistence to "the people of Suffa", the poor immigrants from Mecca who had been deprived of all their possessions, mobile and non-mobile as a tax for a safe-conduct to Mecca. The Prophet, so many times, offered those miserable Muslims his and his family's food. So the Suffa people joined and Muhammad's family had to starve on some nights, especially in Ramadan.

Prophet Muhammad, silently and in sincere devotion, used to stay for successive days in continuous fasting, sometimes because he couldn't resist offering all he had to those who were patiently living very hard times. His disciples imitated him, but could not keep pace with him. Once the Prophet, feeling the pangs of hunger, left his house on a moonlit night. It was almost midnight. No sooner had he set for a rest than the figures of two men appeared from two different directions. In reaching him they were recognized as his two dearest followers, Abu-Bakr and Umar. They both confessed that they had failed to find anything to eat and they suggested that the Prophet should lead them to the house of an Ansari brother who possessed a goat. The Ansari fellow did not find it suitable to offer the goat milk so he slaughtered and cooked it. The Prophet lamented that action, and, on leaving the man's house, he said to his companions that, by all means, they would be interrogated in after-life about the luxury of eating a goat for a meal.

Now Ramadan involves a disciplined season for all kinds of charity. It is a month for sharing of the best that Muslims can eat with their poor brethren — both the compulsory defined Zakat offering, and the voluntary charity which is unlimited and which is repaid by Allah in this after-world by tenfold and up to sevenhundred fold. Muslims must offer as much as possible.

In contrast to all the selfish attitudes of people, especially the rich, in modern secular societies, Ramadan presents a portrait of a life so greatly different. It is a life of self-denial, human respect and mutual love. Muslims, however, have to strive hard so that they may regain the whole and correct image of Ramadan.

Ramadan contest

Win valuable prizes in our new four-week contest.

Prizes

The Jordan Press and Publication Company, in co-operation with Royal Jordanian is offering two grand prizes — a return flight Amman to Athens, and another return flight Amman to Cairo. Abdo Makawa Company is providing a high-quality set of sitting room furniture as third prize, a JUMBO radio cassette recorder for fourth prize, and five Swiss RS watches for fifth to ninth prizes. Five more winners will receive free one-year subscriptions to the Jerusalem Star, and five others will win six-month subscriptions.

Answer the questions by marking the correct letters in the coupon. Do the same for the next three weeks — then, send us all four week's coupons together in one envelope, to arrive here before 30 May. Winners will be announced 16 June.

- 1- Today the largest Muslim country in terms of population is:
a) Pakistan b) Indonesia c) Nigeria d) Malaysia
- 2- The first "qibla" in Islam was:
a) Aqsa Mosque b) Holy Ka'aba c) Mt. Sinai d) Bethlehem
- 3- The capital of the Fatimid caliphate was:
a) Jerusalem b) Cairo c) Damascus d) Baghdad.

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Blessed reconciliation

The recent reconciliation between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) which was accomplished during Yasser Arafat's visit to Damascus this week represents a major step towards creating a solid Arab front capable of dealing effectively with the many challenges confronting the Palestinian people in particular and Arab states directly involved in the confrontation with Israel in general. It came at a crucial stage of the Palestinian struggle when the uprising in the occupied territories has entered its sixth successive month and assumed new dimensions in ferocity and defiance.

The reconciliation came in the aftermath of the bloody assassination of PLO military leader Khalil Al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) by Israeli terrorist in Tunis early this month.

The Arab population in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip have received a major boost to their morale as a result of the reconciliation between Syria and the PLO. This, it is believed, will lead to strengthening their national will and enhance their ability to put on stronger resistance against the brutalities of the Israeli occupation.

During their four-hour meeting in Damascus on Monday, Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad and PLO Chief Yasser Arafat were said to have discussed in depth the necessity of giving every possible support to the uprising to keep it going. This in effect ushered in a new era of serious Syrian-PLO backing for Palestinians in the occupied territories.

The blow which Israel thought it had dealt to the Palestinian fighters by the assassination of Abu Jihad has backfired and produced instead an Arab re-awakening which materialized in this Syrian-PLO rapprochement. It is now a fact that Israeli extremism and terrorism serve to strengthen Arab will to resist the aggressors and foil their expansionist schemes.

The reconciliation has major political significance because it means that Syria and the PLO, two key parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, are to co-ordinate their political steps towards peace efforts to resolve the Middle East problem. The political balance in the Middle East has been readjusted as a first and direct result of the Syrian-PLO reconciliation.

It is of paramount importance now for the two sides, not only to maintain their reconciliation but also to take further steps to bring about closer military and political co-ordination.

They are also requested to co-ordinate their joint steps with other Arab countries which have displayed genuine keenness to consolidate Arab solidarity and exerted strenuous efforts to achieve that goal. The Arab consensus achieved at the Amman summit last November must be protected, not only through the Syrian-PLO joint move but also through active pan-Arab co-ordination.

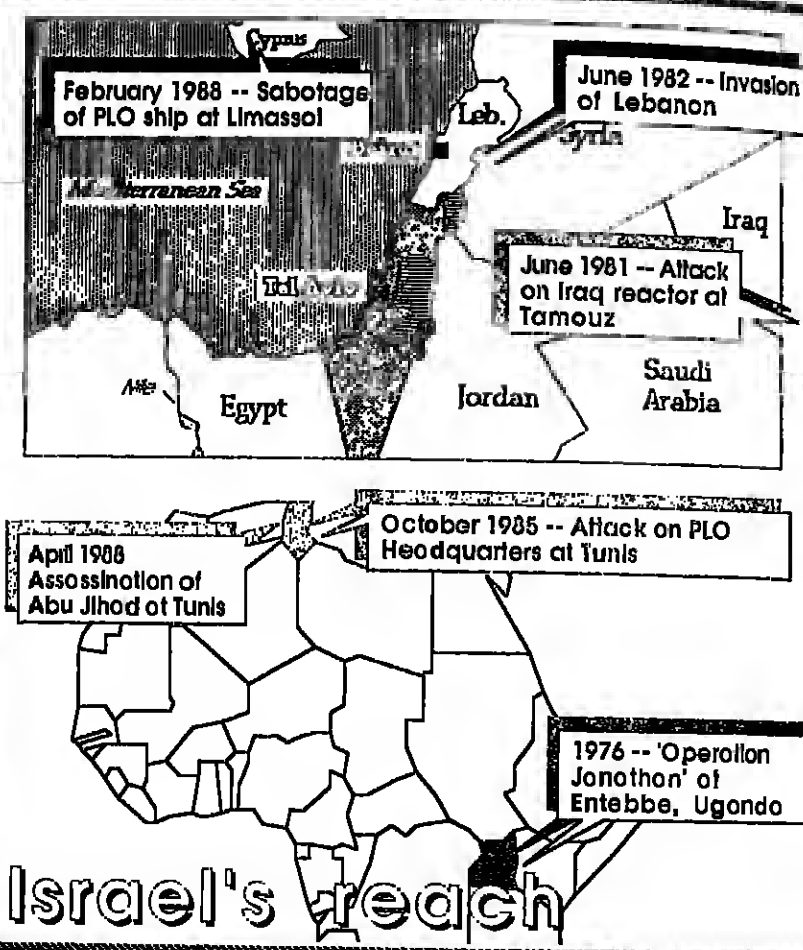
Israel's Ivans

At a time when thousands of mostly young Palestinians go daily through hardships in Israeli detention centres, some of which were set up in schools and hospitals, and when Israeli soldiers continue to exercise the iron-fist policy to quell the Palestinian uprising, by breaking the bones and limbs of children, using poisonous gas to disperse demonstrators, as these outrageous and savage crimes continue to shame Israel and its allies, the Israeli judicial system concluded a 14-month-old meticulous trial that was aimed at determining whether John Demjanjuk was the notorious "Ivan the Terrible" who allegedly was responsible for the death and torture of thousands of Jews in Nazi Germany. On Monday Demjanjuk was sentenced to death after he was convicted of these charges.

One cannot but watch closely Israel's blind obsession with finding and punishing those who had anything to do with the Holocaust which is said to have claimed the lives of millions of Jews.

This obsession, which has survived in the Jewish public memory, thrives on one horrible thought: When a people are hunted down, arrested, tortured, killed, deported because of their colour, race, religion or national aspirations, by another people, then the price that both the victim and oppressor pay is high. In Israel's case, the masquerade of seeking vengeance on those who had hurt the Jewish people, is quickly shaken from its base as Israel's numerous Ivans chase Palestinian children, beating them without mercy, bashing their heads, stifling them with gas and chemicals — killing them as if they were lesser people, inferior race, even less human than they are — may be animals and savages who deserve to be killed and who have no feelings.

We can never be sure if Demjanjuk was actually "Ivan the Terrible" or just a Ukrainian immigrant who is a victim of circumstances, but we are sure that Palestinian public memory will never forget the many Ivans who are responsible for their own plight and Holocaust, and that many years from now those will be hunted down to meet their end.



Israel's reach
The assassination of PLO military commander Abu Jihad cannot be taken as a signal for reprisals against Israeli or Western targets.

The uprising after Abu Jihad

By Sajid Rizvi
Academic Film

LONDON — In the heat of the crisis over the Kuwait Airways hijack and the unrelated rioting in the occupied territories after the killing of Abu Jihad, a neighbour asked many questions but here's a sum total: Why is it always blood, blood and more blood in the Middle East?

The common man's view of the Middle East is formed largely by the daily dose of television news weighed against collective memory or individual experiences — and, in most of Europe outside the Irish perspective, his relatively tranquil environment. It isn't a sound way of looking at things, but neither is it one likely to change in the near future.

In those conditions, therefore, the answer to my neighbour's question isn't encouraging at all. Neither the circumstances in which the two-week hijack ended in Algeria, nor the aftermath of the killing of Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad) offer hope that further bloodshed can be avoided.

The hijack illustrated the grisly argument of the terrorist that his compatriots (in this case the 17 incarcerated in Kuwait) are innocent enough of crimes they have been convicted of to justify the slaughter of innocents (in this case the two Kuwaiti passengers) seen as culpable by association.

In walking away from their ghastly act, apparently guiltless and apparently free, the terrorists have sown the seeds for yet another season of death and distress, of which we'll no doubt hear sooner or later. But have the Israelis, executors of the latest in a series of their "legitimate defence" actions abroad, behaved any differently? The assassination of the most important military man in the Palestinian movement has sown its own seeds of renewed hatred and revenge, of which we'll no doubt hear sooner or later, too.

The Kuwait Airways hijack is already drenched in polemics and, because of the apparent complicity of radical Iranian individuals and groups, a further blow to international diplomatic attempts to bring Israelis and Arabs closer — in the hope ultimately of ending the Gulf conflict. Its greatest contribution was toward widening the Iran-Arab confrontation; the ramifications of that event would become clear inch by inch and day by day, the Gulf War became literally so.

But the hijack had also a subtler effect on international opinion — one with a direct bearing on events in the occupied territories. Until the Israeli barred TV crews from the West Bank and Gaza, it

was possible to see a sampling of the blood-and-guts scenario envisioned by my neighbour. It was a disturbing and yet educating experience: soldiers firing into crowds, crowds surging as they do nowhere known to the viewer, children throwing stones and children being felled by bullets and bullets as they do nowhere known.

Blackout; and a change of scenery brings polite men holding guns over a plane-load of people like you and me and my neighbour and threatening — politely — to kill all unless their whims are heeded.

It was this distracting — and confusing — message of the hijack that Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat is reported to have protested against while his men meddled between Kuwait, Cyprus and the pirates during the plane's stop at Larnaca.

This message can quite easily be reinforced — with the scenes from the occupied territories conveniently removed — by a further bout of the acts of revenge that the killing of Abu Jihad seems likely to invite upon Israel and the Western interests which are seen, rightly or wrongly, to be winking at Israel's exploit. Should the Palestinians fall into that trap? That's a question that elements within the Palestinian movement have been heard asking.

Rapraals, which inevitably invoke the argument that the hijackers must have used in picking on Kuwaitis as victims, achieve nothing. The Israelis, in killing the man they believed to be the mastermind of what everyone else believes to be a popular or spontaneous movement, achieved nothing. The memories of previous angry hijacks — in Europe or else, have been sad not only for the survivors of the hijacks, who came out poorer, less popular or influential than before.

There is, however, little guarantee while the Palestinian movement remains fractured, that the reprisals will not take place. Whatever their costs, such actions will serve the wider purpose of strengthening the argument against a Palestinian self-determination. Whether the Israelis would send the youths out of the streets of the West Bank and Gaza remains much in doubt. The connection between Abu Jihad, an accomplished military leader, and a popular uprising of stone throwers may have been overrated.

In hindsight, it would have been more economical for Israel to take a harder look at the occupied territories and pay closer attention to the groundswell of Jewish public opinion within Israel.

28 APRIL 1988

opinion

Why Ethiopians cut off relief shipments



View from the US

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

WHY HAS the Ethiopian government cut off international food relief flowing to the rebel provinces of Eritrea and Tigray?

The government of Mengistu Haile Mariam says it has ordered all foreign relief workers out of the affected areas for their own protection.

But the relief workers, several hundred Westerners were quite prepared to run whatever the risks might be. The real reason for ordering them out is that, in a dramatic escalation of war between rebels and government troops, the rebels have been gaining ground. They have taken over a number of towns in which relief workers were based.

Cutting off food to the rebel territories is one way to demoralize rebel tribes and their leadership, possibly to set off a major flight of starving refugees into Sudan. Already several thousand refugees from Eritrea and Tigray back country have moved into Asmara and Mahabale.

Aware of the true nature of what is going on — that the Ethiopian government is manipulating food supplies as a means of combating very effective Eritrean rebels, military, Scandinavian and some other European relief organizations have been routing relief through Sudan directly to Eritrea and Tigray.

As one of the reasons for recalling foreign relief workers, the Ethiopian gov-

ernment says the roads are closed. They are indeed closed to the government because the rebels have taken control of them.

Threatened with starvation according to aid administrator Alan Woods are more than two million people in Eritrea and Tigray out of the total population of five to seven million. Their problem is that the rains that started in early February stopped in early March, thereby threatening the "Belg" grain crop.

Yet relief food and transportation to get it to the people are available — 799 trucks that belong to the US Agency for International Development, to the United Nations, and to a large group of voluntary organizations including Red Cross, CARE, Food for the Hungry International, Save the Children Fund, Catholic Relief Services, OXFAM of Britain, Belgium and West Germany.

The Ethiopian government has told these and other organizations to hand over their vehicles and supplies to government agencies temporarily. US officials fear that this is just a first step towards confiscation.

In fact, according to AID (Agency for International Development) officials, the government has an impressive array of transportation of its own and could probably carry on food distribution. Certainly it could do so with the voluntary organization vehicles. But it has already indicated that it will not, with directives to its own officials to supply food only to members of the communist party, government officials, their families, and others loyal to the government.

The United States is scheduled to send into Ethiopia this year 268 thousand metric tonnes of relief supplies worth \$112 million of which \$95 million is for food, much of the rest for medicine.

European countries have pledged 116 thousand metric tonnes, and the Soviet Union 260 thousand metric tonnes.

The Russians, unlike other donors, do not provide transportation. They depend on the government, thereby of course



ensuring that the Soviet supplies will not go to the rebels.

Interestingly American relief organizations have been authorized to continue some of their activities, notably the flights of two Hercules aircraft. These fly to parts of the country that are starving but not in rebellion.

Some relief trucks have been destroyed by rebels. One hundred and four are in the hands of one recent convoy. Seven trucks clearly marked as belonging to relief organizations were allowed through by the rebels. Three other trucks painted green and unmarked were burned.

The reason appears to be that the rebels suspect that commercial supplies not intended for starving people, but for sale, are included in some convoys. Possibly even military supplies.

Six months after crash, questions remain

By Nassim Abdallah

WASHINGTON — It was, after all, on 19 October last year that for many investors in the United States and elsewhere the world came to an end.

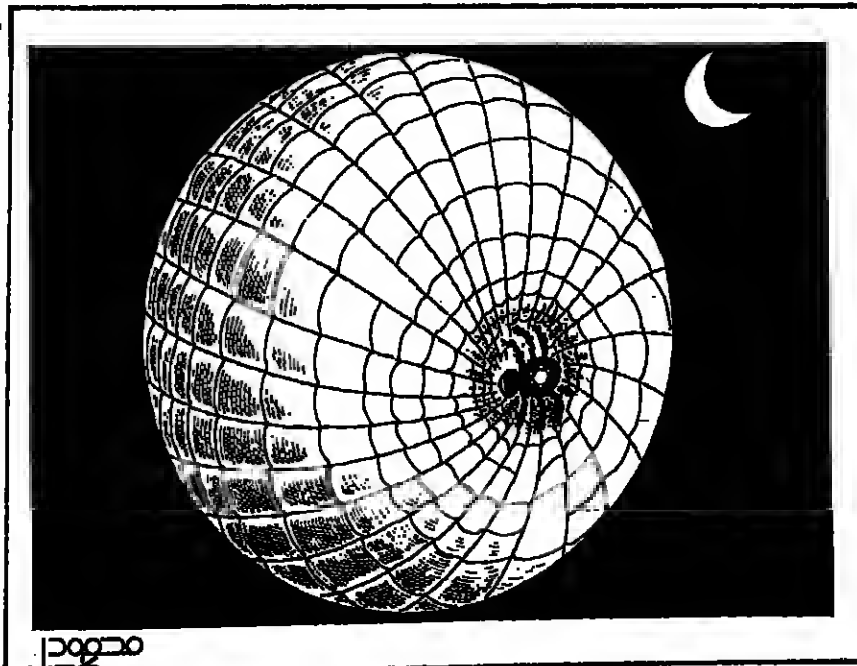
The massive losses on equity markets of Wall Street, Japan, Hong Kong, Australia and Europe not only destroyed or cramped the life styles of many of the affluent or middle class families, they also created a major chasm between the public and the financial world.

That gap is yet to be filled, though the results of the stock market crash have been less spectacular than generally predicted by qualified analysts on ground. On the surface things seem to function as usual. With the exception of a section of top crust of American society, suddenly impoverished as a result of the crash, there isn't a healthy gloom in evidence yet, but there isn't a recovery on the horizon either.

Consumer spending in most of the developed countries shows no sign of reviving. Manufacturing also is largely unaffected and unemployment in the developed countries has not touched any new lows. The US trade deficit is considered by experts to be "moving in the right direction."

The group of seven meeting in Washington in mid-April was marked not so much by great decisions but by its own get up and go. The cementing force of the crash seems to be at work. The crash has impressed upon the decision makers the need to decide with caution; the wrong decision, it is argued, may be a fatal financial system.

But how badly is the system bruised? The overall picture remains muddled. In the United States investor participation



in Wall Street remains low — both at individual and institutional levels. The Dow Jones average reached a post-October crash peak on 12 April of 2,110.80 — 21.4 per cent above the low recorded at close on 19 October 1987 of 1,736.74.

That recovery was short-lived, however, and the index plunged more than 100 points two days later in response to worries about the unstable US dollar, poor US trade figures and about the possibility of higher interest rates.

In Britain, the FT-Stock Exchange index of 100 shares, which fell by a third in the October crash, remains 22 per cent short of pre-crash levels. In West Germany, there has been a more impressive recovery but the market remains well below its 1987 levels. In France, where the market was falling before the crash occurred, the weakness has been complicated by investors' worries over the presidential election.

Recovery in other countries, such as Switzerland and Australia, as well as in

Hong Kong, has been excruciatingly slow. The Japanese market, in contrast, has showed to be much stronger. The Nikkei average of 226 leading shares already has burst through the pre-crash peak of 26,848.40. It seems almost "wrong" to compare the Japanese market with other markets — so striking is the difference between the two sides.

Other than the disconcerting contrast between Japan's response to the crash, there is the fundamental truth that confidence hasn't really picked up since October. It is by far the most elusive thing on most markets. Why? According to most analysts, the lack of confidence exists because of a lack of guarantees that a repetition of the Black Monday in October will not happen.

The end result of the varied interpretations of the crash and its aftermath has been that the public has stayed away from the stock markets. It is not likely to return in any significant way for quite some time.

Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

A full-fledged conference

THE UNITED STATES' inattention on a ceremonial international conference for peace in the Middle East pleases the US administration at the same level with Israel in obstructing the latest endeavour to reach a settlement in the region. It means that the United States has not abandoned its old futile approach towards the problems of the region; namely, a monopoly of peace efforts with the obvious aim of protecting Israeli interests at the expense of Arab and Palestinian concerns.

It was hoped that the recent developments in the Middle East, foremost of which are the continuing uprising in the occupied territories and the ensuing international outcry against Israeli brutalities, would convince Washington to play a practical role in trying to solve the crisis; a role that would allow other world powers to have their shares in ending the Arab-Israeli conflict. Instead, US Secretary of State George Shultz adamantly refused to budge on the international conference in his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Edvard Sherezhnev. The Moscow talks were widely expected to result in a super-power agreement on the Middle East similar to the accord reached earlier on Afghanistan. Shultz' behaviour disappointed the rest of the world.

It is indeed disappointing that the United States has not yet realized that a full-fledged international conference as a must if peace in the Middle East is to be achieved. A conference without powers or authority to intervene can never prompt Israel to concede to the basic requirements of peace. For through its occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights and its formidable arsenal which includes more than hundred nuclear warheads, Israel is in a position to evade a balanced settlement unless it is imposed on it by powerful intervention. Such intervention can be effective when it is exercised by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Major world powers other than the United States need to be involved in the peace process to avoid bias and to guarantee the viability of a settlement. In a conference without powers, the United States will act as the sole mediator by virtue of its huge leverage on Israel. The Soviet Union, for one, cannot accept to be merely a witness to a US-mediated settlement which advances the US interests in the strategic region and causes an inevitable Soviet retreat. At the same time, Moscow has sufficient influence in the region to abort any settlement to which it does not agree.

The vicious circle which has plagued the Middle East for four decades and caused war, misery and enormous unnecessary suffering is bound to continue unless the United States recognizes the need for a full-fledged international peace conference capable of prompting a settlement that above all meets the legitimate demands of the oppressed and curbs Israel's mounting aggressiveness and inextinguishable greed.

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — A 14-year-old Palestinian girl died Wednesday of wounds suffered a day earlier after Israeli troops opened fire on Arab protesters in a village in the occupied West Bank, a hospital official and Arab reports said.

Meanwhile, most shops in Arab East Jerusalem remained closed, after merchants voted Tuesday night to extend a strike through Thursday to protest the arrest of 14 shopkeepers who violated police orders. The arrested merchants opened only in the afternoon — as leaders of the Palestinian uprising ordered — instead of following police instructions to remain open all day.

However Police on Monday shut down Jerusalem wholesale merchants who supply the West Bank with essential goods, and the Military government confiscated identity cards from several dozen Arabs in a new effort to break a nearly five-month uprising. The seizure of the identity cards would bar the Arabs from the occupied Gaza Strip from entering Israel, according to Israeli radio, which reported the Palestinians, also were ordered to check in twice daily with Gaza police.

The uprising against Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is by far the strongest challenge to Israeli rule since the territories were seized in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

In an effort to break the hold of underground uprising leaders, Israeli troops ordered shops in Bethlehem and Jerusalem to remain closed in the afternoon, when PLO orders call for them to be open. In Bethlehem, soldiers welded shut doors of six shops violating army orders, while in Jerusalem police arrested 14 merchants who also disobeyed.

But a merchant in Jerusalem who locked his shop as police stood by, complained: "There is no law which says when you must open or close." Nearby streets were crowded with shoppers waiting open stores. When a policeman was asked why the Street of the Prophets was singled out, he replied: "you have to start somewhere."

But Nabil Feidy, a merchant on nearby Selatin Street named for the famous Arab conqueror, said the arrested wholesalers were supplying essential goods to the West Bank to keep the Palestinian uprising fueled. "They are the ones who send all kinds of flour to the refugee camps," he said.

Other Arabs, who spoke on condition their names not be used, confirmed the arrested merchants had been supplying goods to underground committees organizing the uprising.

In the Gaza Strip prominent Palestinian physician Dr. Hyder Abdulhafi said, army soldiers were forcing people to report to tax offices even if they did not owe taxes. "They have to wait on line for hours and hours, standing in the sun," said

Merchants defy orders



PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat visits the tomb of late father Abu Jihad



Young Palestinians in a defiant stand

Dr. Abdulhafi. "It's the name of the game. They are putting pressure on residents. They are trying to make them give up."

Earlier in the week, hundreds of Muslim worshippers vowed to avenge the death of a PLO leader slain by Israeli police after Friday prayers at the Dome of the Rock Mosque. Six Arabs

were shot and wounded 10 Palestinians, including a 9-year-old boy, after Arabs hurled rocks and set tires ablaze.

Abu Jihad, was gunned down by Israeli agents in his home in a Tunis suburb last Saturday. The deputy PLO Chief Yasser Arafat was believed by the Israelis to be a main arm behind the last five months of the uprising.

In compliance with PLO orders

were wounded, including a 26-year-old man in critical condition with a gunshot wound in the head and a 9-year-old boy struck in the left hip and right arm.

However Arab protesters set fires ablaze on roadways in the occupied Gaza Strip on Saturday, while the army kept wide areas of Gaza and the West Bank under curfew to prevent violence on the "Day of Rage," called for by underground lead-



Face to face: Palestinians raising their flag and confronting the Israeli army

were hit by rubber bullets and five police injured, Israeli radio and witnesses said.

The clash on the sacred Dome of the Rock was the most serious since 15 Jan. when riot police fired tear-gas on the compound. In that incident, 80 to 100 Palestinians were treated for the effects of tear-gas, and one police officer was killed.

Outside another mosque in the occupied Gaza Strip, sol-

contained in underground leaflet No. 14 Friday and Sunday were observed as days of prayer for Abu Jihad, and Saturday as the "Day of Rage."

In Gaza's refugee camp of Jabalia, hundreds of Arabs violated curfew to attend noon prayers. In an ensuing clash, soldiers fired tear-gas at the mosque. Arab witnesses told the Associated Press. Soldiers also fired live ammunition, and hospital officials said 10 Palestinians

were of the Palestinian uprising.

The curfew confining at least 400,000 Palestinians to their houses was maintained for a sixth straight day following violent protests Friday over the assassination of PLO military leader Khalil Wazir. Two Palestinians were shot to death by Israeli troops during the protests in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

In Gaza City, the burning tires

that Palestinians have set black smoke into the air, most shops were closed in response to calls for a general strike.

In a paramount important step PLO Chief Yasser Arafat ended a three-day reconciliation visit to Syria Tuesday, declaring talks with President Hafez Assad to end a 5-year feud were "useful and positive." The PLO chairman left for Libya after a one-hour meeting Tuesday with Syrian Vice President Abdul-Hamid Khaddam, one of Assad's closest advisers.

Arafat's four-hour meeting with Assad Monday night was aimed at burying the historic rivalry between the two leaders that has bedeviled the Arab world and hampered efforts to forging Arab unity.

In an interview after Arafat's departure, Khaddam said Syria and the PLO "have agreed to work together in a joint struggle against Israel and US plans."

Both Syria and the PLO rejected the plan and insisted on settling the Middle East problem through an international peace conference that would lead to the creation of a Palestinian state. Khaddam said there was "complete harmony" in the stands of the PLO and Syria on this issue.

He said "the uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip is our (Syrian and PLO) first concern. We agree that all our efforts should focus on bolstering the uprising and rallying support for it."

On the other hand the UN Security Council on Monday condemned slaying Abu Jihad but stopped short of accusing Israel outright of being behind the commando raid. The United States abstained, allowing the resolution to be approved by a 14-0 vote.

However, Khaddam said the resolution was "very weak." He also said the US abstained "because it is an accomplice in the crime," reiterating earlier charges that the US embassy in Tunis had provided cover for the killers.

In another development President George Vassiliou said Friday he boycotted an Israeli independence day reception out of sympathy with the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. "It has been government policy for the president to attend all independence day receptions by local embassies. The only exception I've made was in the case of Israel. To protest this kind of situation," Vassiliou said at a news conference.

In another development, the World Court Tuesday ruled against the United States' attempt to unilaterally shut down the PLO's mission in New York. The ruling implicitly condemned the US move to close the PLO's mission to the United Nations by supporting the UN position that the disputes must be submitted to independent arbitration.

More than half million people participated on 20-4-1988 in an official and popular funeral of the late leader Abu Jihad. Throughout the two-kilometre procession, Palestinians pledged to avenge the assassination and fulfil his dream of liberating Palestine.



28 APRIL 1988

Observer in the occupied territories

The yellow wind

Editor's Note: The following is the fourth of a set of expositions from the book "The Yellow Wind" by David Grossman. The book originally appeared in Hebrew and was later translated by Haim Watzman. Grossman's book was censored by the Israeli authorities and was later released for publication meeting two chapters.



Bethlehem University

On occasion, the Arabs find escape in apocalyptic dreams. In which the final, decisive battle is fought, and the Arab armies, dressed in shining white, are ranged against the Jewish hordes, wrapped in black. Jewish children also have trouble facing the constant struggle, which offers no escape, and they find release in imagination and transference.

They told, for example, of a coloured lying saucer that landed on the border between Israel and "the land of the enemy," and of soldiers from Uganda who attacked a Jewish child, a twelve-year-old dreamed that he was walking in the heart of Hebron, minding his own business, when he was cruelly attacked from behind, "and I turned around and managed to see that it was a Chinese boy."

The majority of the interactions in the dreams are violent and aggressive, and often end in death. The dreams of the children of the Kalandia refugee camp indicate that, for them reality is hard and threatening, the world fragile.

The typical "plot" of such a dream is played out in the camp. The boundaries of the dreamer's house are permeable, nothing provides him with defence or security, strange people invade the house and attack the child. Sometimes they torture him to death; his parents are unable to protect him.

In one dream, for example, "The Zionist army surrounds our house and breaks in. The soldiers continue to search the house and throw everything they find. They throw the house and burn it. They leave the house and return, helped by a neighbour. This time, they find me and my relatives, after we had all hidden in the closet in fright."

The Holocaust appears in some dreams of the Gush Etzion children. An eleven-year-old girl writes, "My friend and I decided to go to Jericho. Suddenly, I heard someone calling from behind. They were my parents. They said that I should get rid of the yellow coupon I had in my pocket of paper, showing that we supported the partitions. The yellow coupon was against the partitions. But it was too late, because suddenly someone took us to a grove of trees, and ordered us to crawl on the ground along with many other people. Crawling, we reached a tunnel, but only my father was allowed to enter. My mother and I had to continue to the place for the yellow coupon. Suddenly, I saw some old woman suddenly emerged from a burial cave. Her face was covered with ashes."

On the basement floor of the science building, where the physics classrooms are, three professors take counsel with one another. Professor Abdel Rahman Zurub explains their problem to me: the summer session generally runs six weeks, but because of frequent closures

of the university by the Army they have to make do with only four weeks of studies. They refer to the calendar again and again, checking their heads in concern. We may need to give up on Electromagnetism II, Professor Zurub says.

The students won't be able to grasp the material, says Professor Hanna Halkak, putting question marks next to the courses in danger of being cancelled.

The third, Raymond Ayoub, a mathematician from Pennsylvania State University who is teaching here on a Fulbright grant, tells me, "We can offer only the basic course, the ones most necessary for their degree. Nothing that can really enrich them, or expand their horizons."

Dr. Billu's study is long and detailed. The dreams offer little in the way of escape or relief; there are few moments of play or irony. One fact is particularly interesting, concerning

what does not appear in this study: among some two thousand dreams of Jewish and Arab children, there are only two that indicate a longing for peace.

I told a friend that I wanted to visit some classes at one of the West Bank universities. He said "Classes? They go to classes there?" and laughed in amazement. "It never occurred to me that they go to classes. All we hear about them is that they throw stones and burn tires."

At Bethlehem University, the doors of the classrooms have small glass windows. A stranger can peek through them and see the lesson in progress: the teacher, the students, and, above all, the attentiveness. That is the first impression: the forward tilt — unconcealed — of their bodies. The students hang on the teacher's every word.

In the hall-way, near the stairwell, attend a lecturer and his students, conferring. They speak about Freud, about humorism as a way of expressing aggression. On one wall of the hall-way is a very large bronze plaque that depicts a lion overpowering a doe — a familiar Palestinian symbol. Sitting under it, on two chairs pulled together, are a boy and a girl whispering together, her hair almost falling into his face. Ask people here about the role of politics in academic life, I tell myself, and ask about permissiveness.

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Bethlehem University is fourteen years old. It was established by the Vatican and has the Vatican's backing. About fifteen hundred students study at the university; the faculty numbers about a hundred and thirty.

The West Bank has five degree-granting universities. They enrol about ten thousand students. The best-known of them is Bir Zeit, north of Ramallah, which has been shut down for four months by order of the military administration following violent demonstrations there. A few thousand more Arabs study at teachers' colleges, seminaries, technical schools, and commercial colleges.

Bethlehem University is considered no less extreme in its politics than Bir Zeit, and is known to be a strong-hold of the popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine faction. But because of the Vatican's support the administration treats the institution with a bit more delicacy than it does the other West Bank universities.

Hanna Halkak, who teaches physics and mathematics, suggests that I come to her laboratory. "When was the last time you last closed?" "We opened just yesterday, after a three-day closing imposed in honour of your Independence Day. Here, this is our laboratory. Modest, I know. We make much of the equipment, with our own hands. In the carpentry and metal shops."

Poor and primitive equipment: microscopes and measuring instruments and human burners, all ancient-looking. A demonstration for students is in progress, and I have a quick lesson in the refraction of light. To the extent that I can judge, the explanation is on the level that one would get in an Israeli high school.

For the record

Editor's Note: Israeli current atrocious acts against the Palestinian people brought to mind the obliteration of hundreds of Palestinian villages and towns. The Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs published a documented periodical edited by Mr. Falaz Jabbar in which it included names of 394 obliterated urban cantrats since 1948.

- Part III -

51. Beit Shannah located 10 kms SE of Ramleh. Population 210. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 3,817 dunums were stolen.

52. Beit Tinnah located 23 kms NE of Gaza, near Hulegat oil field. Population 1,060. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 11,032 dunums, were stolen.

53. Beit Tlab located 15 kms SW of Jerusalem. Population 540. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of Nes Harim and Bar Givvoria were established on its stolen lands of 8,757 dunums.

54. Beit Attiah located 30 kms NE of Gaza. Population 700. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Yed Natan was established on its stolen lands of 5,808 dunums.

55. Beit Mahir located 20 kms, WEST OF Jerusalem. Population 2,400. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Beitma'ir was established on its stolen lands of 18,288 dunums.

56. Beit Nabala located 15 kms NE of Ramleh. Population 2,310. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 15,051 dunums were stolen.

57. Beit Natliel located 25 kms NW of Hebron. Population 2,150. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of Helemad, Zanoah, and Avi'Ezer were established on its stolen lands of 44,587 dunums.

58. Beit Naquba located 13 kms NW of Jerusalem. Population 240. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Beit Duquq, was established on its stolen lands of 2,010 dunums.

59. Beit Noubé located 23 kms SE of Ramleh. Population 1350. Obliterated in 1948, and army camps were established on its stolen lands of 11,400 dunums.

60. Beer Salem located 4 kms west of Ramleh. Population 410. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Nes Ziyvora was established on its stolen lands of 3,401 dunums.

61. Beer Al Sabé the Beer Sheva of today, occupied by the Jews on 21 October, 1948, and its population of 5,570 were evicted and Jewish settlers stole their homes and lands.

62. Beer Mou'n located 3 kms SE of Ramleh. Population 510. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 9,319 dunums were stolen.

63. Al-Brah located north of Beisan near oil pipe line coming from Iraq. Population 290. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 8,865 dunums were stolen.

64. Bishah located just north of Sefed. Population: 240. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 5,479 dunums were stolen.

65. Biseen town located 35 kms. south of Lake Tiberias. Population in 1948 was 5,180 Palestinians and 20 Jews. In 6 December, 1948 the town was occupied by Jewish forces, and all the Palestinians were evicted and the town partially blown up. Then it was rebuilt as the Jewish city of Bet She'an on the stolen lands of its Palestinian owners.

66. Baisamoun located NE of Sefed near the shores of old Lake Houlah. Population: 60. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 2,102 dunums were stolen.

67. Tubur located 20 kms. SW of Tulkarm. Population: 125. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 3,300 dunums were stolen and added to the lands of Raanana settlement.

68. Tarbikha located 3 kms. north of Acre. Population: 900. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Shamerei was established on its stolen lands of 14,828 dunums.

69. Tel Al-Turmus located 35 kms. NE of Gaza. Population: 780. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Timmorim was established on its stolen lands of 11,508 dunums.

70. Tel Al-Shoak located 3 kms. west of Beisan. Population: 120. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 1,020 dunums were stolen.

71. Tel Al-Sall located 35 kms. SW of Jerusalem. Population: 1,280. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 1,020 dunums were stolen.

72. Tulayl located 17 kms. NE of Beled. Population: 170. Obliterated in 1948 and settlements of Yessud and Ha-Me'Ala were established on its stolen lands of 4,020 dunums.

73. Al-Teyneh located 40 kms. south of Jaffa. Population: 750. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 66,038 dunums were stolen.

74. Jahoulé located 14 kms. NE of Sefed. Population: 357. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 3,889 dunums were stolen.

75. Al-Jacoush located 10 kms. east of Sefed. Population: 1,150. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 539 dunums were stolen.

76. Jub-Youssef located 4 kms. SE of Beled. Population: 170. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 11,325 dunums were stolen. On its lands today are the pumping installations of the Jordan-Negav pipe line.

77. Jabsé located 21 kms. south of Haifa. Population: 1,140. The village was bombed from the air on 7 June, 1948, and it was later completely obliterated, and mochar Gevs Karmel, and mochar Zerula were established on its stolen lands of 7,012 dunums.

78. Jaboul located 10 kms. north of Beisan. Population: 250. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Bet Yoel was established on its stolen lands of 15,127 dunums.

79. Jiddén located 20 kms. NE of Acre. Population: 1,600. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 7,587 dunums were stolen.

Continued next week

Honour Roll

- Mohammad Mousa Hamdan, 31, Ramallah - West Bank
- Ahmad Hassan Salem Amr, 23, Beit Al-Roah - West Bank
- Naimah Alami, 55, Beit Ummar - West Bank
- Mohammad Mustafa Abu Zaid, 20, Qabatiyah - West Bank
- Faraj Ismail Yousuf Faraj - Idna - West Bank
- Mohammad Fayed Abu Ali, 25, Beni Suhaylah - Gaza Strip
- Nizar Mohammad Ahmad Nazal, Faqou'a - West Bank
- Ismail Abu Al-Sholk, 48, Qulgilya - West Bank
- Mohammad Hassan Nasser, Nusairat Camp - Gaza Strip

Every Week



By Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

On frogs and scorpions

IN A recent visit to the American State of Massachusetts, President Reagan told journalists who questioned him on the Middle East he was going to tell them what he described as a "rude story".

Then he began to narrate the classic story about a frog and a scorpion, where the scorpion asked the frog to carry it on its back to the other bank of the river. And when the frog expressed his reservation for fear of being bitten by the scorpion, the scorpion answered by saying: "I bite you, we'll both die." Only then did the frog feel reassured enough to embark on that trip.

But, half-way through the frog's swim to the other bank, it felt the deadly bite of the scorpion tearing its flesh. In its last struggle with death, the frog asked: "Why did you bite me? Don't you know, you'll also die?" The scorpion, in Mr Reagan's version of the story, is supposed to have said: "We are in the Middle East."

What Mr Reagan is suggesting is very serious, and very troubling at the same time. He seems to be indicating that violence is the norm in this part of the world, and that people kill one another just for the fun of it, knowing quite well that they will also be killed or hurt in the process.

Mr Reagan has stripped the struggle and conflict in the Middle East of their purpose, and has given western powers a clear bill of health, who, according to Mr Reagan, have nothing to do with initiating some of these conflicts, or in keeping them going all of these years.

Israel, for instance, which is causing so much havoc in this part of the world was born in the lap of British protection, and was declared a state actually by Lord Balfour, the British Foreign Affairs Secretary. Since its creation until now, Israel has been a constant cause of unrest in the area. And when Arabs fight the racial policies of this entity, they do so because they want to defend their right and national identity.

People in the Middle East are starving for peace and prosperity, and have indeed got tired of wars and fighting. But they can't just wish fighting away. Maybe Mr Reagan can help by pressuring his ally, Israel, into respecting the rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people. This will be a step in the right direction.

The uprising and its effects

By Pascal Karmi
Special to The Star

CAN THE Jews now chastise the Germans for their maltreatment during World War II? Do the Germans have still a 'guilty conscience' towards the Jews? Can the world now castigate Nazism for treating the Jews as the dogs of the earth when Shalom, the Jew, treats Palestinians as grasshoppers? For he declared with the usual Jewish-Zionist perspective of thousands of years, that in our eyes they are like grasshoppers. Can the world be blamed for treating the Jews harshly when Begin, the Jew, describes the Palestinian combatants as 'animals with four legs' and when Raphael Eitan the former Israeli chief of staff describes the Palestinian Arabs as cockroaches?

An Israeli doctor who had to serve in the detention centre of Anear 2 camp stated as follows: "I am originally from Europe and I have heard my parents relate what they have suffered there during the second world war. I have never imagined, not even in my blackest dreams, that we, the Jews, could treat another people as the Germans treated us. We do not build gas chambers and we have no organized system of extermination, but we are not far from that." Then the doctor describes the awful and miserable conditions of the Palestinians when they are detained in that camp. He goes on to say in his letter that he was happy to leave the camp as he could not sleep at night and woke up with nightmares and that he now tries to forget that he was in that camp. (Letter sent to Yediot Ahenout newspaper of Tel-Aviv dated 15 February 1988 and published in French in 'Le Monde Diplomatique' of March 1988).

And as the British led members of the British Parliament, who visited the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, said during their interview on Jordan Television a week or so ago, "Israel is in fact carrying out a terrorist campaign against the Palestinians".

Indeed, the atrocious treatment meted out to the Palestinians is beyond description. The guilt of Israel is compounded here because it is persecuting and repressing a people in their own country Palestine which is forcibly occupied by Israel in 1967, a people who have done nothing wrong to Israel or to the Jews and who wish only to get rid of the despotic Israeli rulers.

One may ask why should we Arabs chastise or attack all Israelis for their treatment of the Palestinians. The Arabs are justified in doing so because first the Israeli government represents all Israelis; second, the most recent polls carried out in Israel have shown that about 77% of the persons questioned approved the 'iron-fist' policy and even demanded harsher measures should be taken to quell the Palestinian uprising and only a small minority advised a more lenient policy. And despite the criticism levelled by world public figures including some Jewish personalities against Israeli repression in the occupied territories, Israel is turning a deaf ear to the voices of reason and justice.

Notwithstanding the harsh measures adopted by Israel, the Palestinian uprising has continued unabated since 9 December 1967. All the coercive Nazi methods to put an end to the uprising were of no avail. The military imposition of curfews, economic blockade, spread of poisonous gas in houses on women & children, breaking of limbs,

cutting off of water and electricity, demolition of houses and other indescribable violent means used to intimidate and humiliate the Palestinians have not achieved Israel's purpose to quell the uprising and break the combative spirit of the Palestinians.

As the journalist Joel Marcus said to the Jewish newspaper Haaretz: "We have exhausted all means of repression". Is this the so-called 'benign occupation' of which Israel vaunted itself for years vis-a-vis world public opinion? Is Israel's sinister policy in the occupied territories has been all along the same since 1967 but world public opinion was unaware of this policy because of the influential Zionist

dence. Contrary to Mr Shultz' statements about the Palestinians and their identity, the uprising has enhanced this identity and characterized their entity and paved the way to their future state notwithstanding the passage of time and the enormous tribulations that lie ahead.

Here Mr Shultz forgotten the American revolt against the British rule in the 18th century for self-determination and independence. Could we not paraphrase Mr Shultz' cynic statement about those 'who call themselves Palestinians' and apply it, by the same token, to Washington and his companions who rebelled against the British rule by saying "those who call themselves Americans". Mr Shultz

emptory) principle of international law recognized by the international community and consecrated in the charter of the United Nations and in other conventions and treaties.

Professor Jamal Nasser has rightly stated that: "Since we did economic viability start determining whether a people should have self-determination or not. In any event, a future Palestinian state would have much better than many Third World countries. The Palest-



The uprising continues unabated against all sinister policies.

media which covered up all news about Israeli actions in the occupied territories. This media cover-up is fully explained in "Publish It not the Middle East cover-up" by Michael Adams and Christopher Mayhew. "They Dared to Speak out", by Paul Findley, and "A Time to Explain", by Christopher Mayhew.

The uprising has uncovered the deceptions and lies of the Zionist media and lifted the illusion from the eyes of millions of people that Israel was a benign occupier and wanted to live in peace with its Arab neighbours. It has uncovered its ugly and expansionist face and its aversion to peace because peace means return of Israel to the status quo ante of 1967 and an end to a Greater Israel dream.

The uprising has confirmed, if any more confirmation is required, the existence and the identity of the Palestinian people whose existence was denied by the unimpaired Golda Meir and other Israeli leaders. The uprising has further expressed the aspirations and rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and independence.

has certainly overlooked the fact that the USA supports the contras in Nicaragua and the Mujahideen in Afghanistan against their own governments, to mention only those two cases among many. For much stronger and more justifiable reasons the USA should support the Palestinians who are fighting a totally foreign power for the attainment of their independence.

The USA offers the Palestinians a non-descript self-rule and only on a part of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mr Shultz' plan is in substance a blueprint of the Camp David Accord on Palestinian autonomy with purely cosmetic changes. The Palestinian uprising has further shown that the PLO is the real and genuine representative of the Palestinian people wherever they are and that no negotiations are possible with the USA or with Israel without the explicit or implicit accord of the PLO. The uprising has glaringly proved to the world that the one and half millions Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the three and half million in the diaspora deserve to exercise self-determination which is a just cogena (per-

tinians have the means to make it so." And the present uprising has proved beyond doubt that the Palestinians people can live if necessary without the need for modern amenities in order to shore up the struggle against the Nazi-like measures imposed on the Palestinians by the neo-Nazi Israeli state. American leaders including congressmen must realize that the Palestinians have been struggling for their independence for more than fifty years and they will continue to do so for many many years to come until they achieve their national goals. American leaders must also recognize that no peace is possible without PLO's participation in all stages of the peace process. Unless this is fully realized all peace plans are doomed to failure. Thus Mr Shultz' peace endeavour will come to naught unless he substantially amends his plan to give full expression to Palestinian national rights and consider the PLO as a vital element for the success of his plan. For how can one neglect the Palestinians and their sole representatives the PLO when they are considered the crux of the whole problem?

ADC launches 'Eyewitness Israel' project

BEGINNING NEXT month and continuing through July, the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) will send teams of American field observers to the occupied territories to monitor and report on continued Israeli violence and human rights abuses during the current Palestinian uprising. The programme, dubbed "Eyewitness Israel", is being undertaken in response to Israel's attempts to suppress news and information emanating from the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Field observers composed of human rights and peace activists will spend three weeks in Palestinian towns and villages as guests of local families.

ADC will place advertisements in newspapers throughout the

country soliciting participation from professionals from the fields of law, medicine, journalism, religion and human rights. Each participant will be required to pay a \$500 fee that will cover the cost of travel to and accommodations in Washington, D.C. for an orientation session, round-trip airfare to the Middle East and board and housing in the occupied territories.

ADC President Abdeen Jabara stated that the "Eyewitness Israel" project was of vital importance because of concern that "When the cameras are turned off, and press services closed down, Israel shows no restraint. The field observers will be in a unique position to gather accurate information about the daily

abuses under Israel's military occupation and will turnleth those data to the American public, the media and to human rights organizations throughout the country."

He added that "when you have a situation where international phone lines have been cut, where entire villages are routinely closed by the Israeli military, where the Palestine Press Service — a major source of reliable information for the international media — has been shut down and where soldiers

have attacked journalists, the need for independent observers becomes urgent. ADC hopes to provide a much needed public service with the (Eyewitness Israel) project."

Um Jihad hails the splendid uprising

By Lella Deab
Special to The Star

Mrs Intesar Al-Wazir said that the Palestinian and Arab people would be the ones to avenge her martyred husband Abu Jihad, who was assassinated by Israeli commandos in Tunis nearly two weeks ago.

"It is not I, but all the Palestinians and Arabs who will avenge him," she told The Star upon her arrival in Amman for three days of condolences after the burial of Abu Jihad in Damascus. "Oh, he was a great patriot," she said. "We are honoured to be carrying his name and to follow his path he has trodden. We must honour him in his martyrdom. This is the least we could do to remain steadfast and be brave."

Um Jihad and her five children, Jihad, Bassam, Iman, Hana and three-year-old Nidal, came from Damascus, and were met at Ramtha by Palestine Liberation Organization officials, family members and friends.

She related the story of the assassination, saying she had gone to bed after making several

telephone calls for him, while he was watching a video tape of the uprising in the occupied territory and writing some notes, and later, after her daughter Hana, who had been talking to her father, left their bedroom, she had gone to sleep. She woke up suddenly to see Abu Jihad rushing towards the closet and taking out his gun. She jumped out of bed and followed him closely, but he pushed her away. They came out of their bedroom to see armed men standing there. Abu Jihad got in two shots before he was machine-gunned down.

"The first one emptied his gun into him and stepped aside, the second one did the same, then the third, and so on, until I shouted, 'enough! The first man came up to me and pointed his gun at me and I turned my face to the wall, shut my eyes and said 'Ashadu annee la ilah ille Allah'. But then my daughter heard the commotion and she came up when they told her to come to me."

She said the group then went into the bedroom, where her son Nidal was in his cot, and they

shut up the room despite the fact that the child was screaming. She said they all had the lower parts of their faces covered, and had silencers fitted with their weapons. "Our comfort is that Abu Jihad is not dead. He lives in the minds and memories of all Palestinians and Arabs and free people," she said.

As for the future of the Palestinian revolution, Um Jihad said her husband's death was a rebirth for Fateh and the Palestinian revolution. "I assure you

that the mighty uprising of our children, youth, men and women will continue despite all the oppressive measures, fascist acts and Nazi concentration camps of the enemy. But this uprising will continue to flame. Until today, and since the death of the symbol Abu Jihad, 34 Palestinians have given their lives for the cause. "Our people have promised our symbol martyr that they would continue along his path until we realize our goals of freedom, independence and the creation of an independent Palestinian State.



Family of the assassinated patriot Abu Jihad

A close aide of Abu Jihad said, "The leaders of the enemy were able to kill Abu Jihad's body, but every child who throws a stone at them is Abu Jihad. These cowards, who claim to be humane, killed this man while he was with his wife and children, but Abu Jihad had always been stronger than they were: even at the battle of death, he tall while tiring his weapon," he said.

The courage shown by Um Jihad and her children is a phenomenal end has been

the support and comfort of his family and friends. "No one cries in our house," his son Bassam told a reporter. Nidal, looking up at a large painting of his father said "His name is Baba." Asked about the slain guards whom he saw, he said: "The Israeli killed Mustata."

Um Jihad intends to send her children Bassam and Iman back to their universities, because she does not want them to lose the semester. Her eldest son Jihad will stay with her for a time.

Sudan: the heavy toll of civil war



Refugees escaping the dark turmoil of the war

room the western provinces of Darfur. But Southern politicians in the capital have another story: the Mualim, but non-Arab, peoples of Darfur and the Nuba mountains are throwing in their lot with the SPLA; they are on the brink of rebellion.

As the damaging effects of the war on the North became increasingly apparent at the end of last year, the SPLA leader, John Garang, played a masterful trick. In November his forces marched into the North, for the first time, and captured two villages near the Ethiopian border.

The disastrous effects of the war have increased the racial and religious tensions which underlie the conflict. The Arab Mualima of the North regard the non-Arab, non-Muslim Southerners with suspicion, if not outright hatred, especially now that Southern refugees are overrunning their cities. The Southerners who have fled to the North are blamed for the deteriorating economic situation, for low wages and high rents, for overcrowded buses and hospitals. They are even accused of being the SPLA's fifth column, ready to turn against their Arab hosts as soon as the rebels give the word.

As such sentiments, fuelled by the SPLA's belligerence, gain ground among Sudanese Arabs, prospects for a negotiated political settlement recede. Few Arab politicians are ready to recognize or acknowledge the just grievances of the rebels who — on and off — have been fighting for an end to the traditional Arab dominance of the African South since independence in 1956.

Three years ago President Ja'far Numeiri was deposed after an uprising organized by the influential professional associations who are generally opposed to Sharia, and in favour of a compromise with the SPLA. Numeiri's demise brought hopes that Islamic Law would be removed from the statutes and a settlement of the war negotiated. One year later, the Koka Dam declaration, signed by the SPLA and Northern political groups, set this peace process in motion by calling for the establishment of a secular constitution. The following month Sudan's first democratic elections in 17 years brought Al-Mahdi's coalition government to power. Today, almost two years later, the war is raging more fiercely than ever, Islamic Law is still in force and the prime minister is under increasing pressure not to abolish it.

Most of the pressure to keep Sharia comes from the Islamic Fundamentalist movement. The movement is nourished by the strong religious sentiments and polarization aroused by the war, and perhaps by the conviction of many that the manifold natural and man-made disasters which have struck Sudan in recent years are an indication of God's wrath. The fundamentalist party, the National Islamic Front (NIF), better known as the Muslim Brotherhood, is well-organized, wealthy, and confident that it will soon take power in Sudan. With the financial backing of Sudan's Islamic investment and banking community, whose considerable success is based on Sharia, the NIF emerged from the elections as the only serious opposition to the coalition government in parliament.

Meanwhile, the NIF's extraparlimentary activities — which include massive demonstrations in support of Sharia, control of student unions, missionary and relief work, well-publicized conferences, and control of half Khartoum's ten daily newspapers — gives the fundamentalists a high profile and a wide audience for their frankly stated views.

The NIF's ambitious and sophisticated leader, Hassan Al-Turabi, has made the most of the present government's many blunders. Al-Mahdi has lost the confidence of his coalition, his

party and the country by his failure to tackle foreign backers. He has angered the army by failing to give it adequate support in the South and by building up his own private militia. Sudanese complain that Al-Mahdi's main occupation now is to try to justify his weak position and inconsistent policies in frequent rambling and contradictory speeches which no one wants to hear.

On the other hand, el-Turabi (who is Al-Mahdi's brother-in-law) has won solid support among the sectarian members of the Umma and the DUP opposed to secularism. He has a well-studied and published political and economic programme. He has signalled his good intentions towards Egypt and Saudi Arabia which have been alarmed by Al-Mahdi's flirtations with Libya and Iran. Most importantly, the NIF has now the support of many middle and high ranking army officers, including Abd El-Rehman Siver el-Dahab who led the transitional military council which handed power to Al-Mahdi two years ago.

"The NIF professes to be a party of religious tolerance and national unity. It proposes a federal constitution as the solution to the Southern question. As presented, the NIF's proposal is reasonable and enlightened. There are few Southern politicians in Khartoum who do not believe that the ultimate aim of the NIF is to suppress the South into submission to Islam, and that a peaceful settlement with the NIF would be out of the question.

It is perhaps no coincidence therefore that the rise of the fundamentalist movement in the North has been accompanied, in the last year, by growing demands from a few Northern political groups for partition. "We should let the South go," I was told more than once, "and let it go to hell." The irony of these demands is that during the first stage of the civil war, from 1965-72, the Southern rebels were themselves fighting for a separate state. But today the SPLA is fighting for an equal share for the South in the government of Sudan. If the North wants partition, it will have to fight for it, according to Southern politicians familiar with SPLA thinking. But, as many Northerners point out, a war for partition is likely to be a much easier war for the North to win.

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FRANCE EN BREF

• SCRUTIN SANGlant EN NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE

Deux jours avant le scrutin, 30 militants indépendantistes du FLNKS ont pris d'assaut les locaux d'une brigade de gendarmerie sur l'île d'Ouvéa, tuant quatre hommes et prenant les 27 autres en otages. Le vote dimanche a été marqué par des heurts violents: un gendarme qui gardait un bureau de vote a été abattu. Lundi, 18 otages étaient libérés, mais une jeune canaque était tuée au cours d'un affrontement avec les forces de l'ordre. Les preneurs d'otages possèdent samedi trois conditions à la libération de leurs prisonniers: retrait des forces de l'ordre de l'île, annulation des élections régionales (le même jour que les présidentielles), nomination d'un médiateur pour discuter d'un référendum d'autodétermination. 300 gendarmes ont été envoyés en renfort à Ouvéa. Bernard Pons, ministre des DOM-TOM, leur a donné l'ordre "de répondre à l'arme à feu par l'arme à feu".



• **PIERRE DESPROGES, MORT DE RIRE** — "Etonnant non?" L'humoriste Pierre Desproges a suggéré lui-même d'assortir de cette formule l'annonce de sa mort, le 16 avril, des suites d'un cancer. Il avait 49 ans. Successivement vendeur d'assurances-vie, enquêteur, directeur commercial, rédacteur de courriel du cœur et journaliste, il est remarqué en 1983 par Jacques Martin et débute sur scène aux côtés de l'imitateur Thierry Le Luron. Télévision, radio, livres, Desproges utilisait tous les supports pour y déverser son humour anarcho-cynique. "Il fut rieur de tout, avec un aplomb qui devrait valoir l'excommunication, le retrait de sa carte de presse et l'indignation pincée du décor monodrame réaménagé de la flemme sacrée réchauffant le tombeau prétentieux du mouton inconnu mort pour la France pendant la guerre contre les Allemands et les Français", disait-il. Et il ajoutait: "Quant à ces farces soldades, je le dis, c'est pas pour cerner, mais y ont rien qu'à mugir dans nos campagnes."

ECOUTEZ VOIR

TELEVISION

La raison du plus fou, de F. Reichenbach, avec Raymond Devos, Paul Préboist, Roger Hanin, Marthe Keller. Comédie burlesque: d'une maison de rapas, des pensionnaires bleus, un surveillant poète, une directrice rigide et son mari faible et haineux. UTV, vendredi 22 à 17h30.

LE DUEL CHIRAC MITTERRAND POUR LA PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

Le Pen arbitrera le second tour

Pour le premier tour en France, l'extrême-droite va arbitrer l'issue d'une élection présidentielle, le 8 mai prochain, où MM. François Mitterrand (socialiste) et Jacques Chirac (conservateur) vont se retrouver seuls face à face, selon les résultats du premier tour de scrutin du dimanche 24 avril.

La presse et les commentateurs politiques soulignent lundi le caractère précédent du candidat de l'extrême-droite Jean-Marie Le Pen, qui, avec 14,4% des suffrages, tel que de près les deux candidats de la droite traditionnelle, le premier ministre Jacques Chirac (RPR) — Réassemblement pour la République, 19,9% — et l'ancien premier ministre Raymond Barre (UDF) — Union pour la Démocratie française, 16,5%.

M. Mitterrand (71 ans), qui a obtenu une avance assez confortable (34,1% des voix), est donné favori pour remporter le second tour. Selon les premières sondages effectués dimanche soir, il serait réélu, le 8 mai, avec 53 à 56% des voix.

M. Mitterrand est d'ores et déjà assuré d'un large report des voix de l'extrême-gauche. Le candidat communiste "désident" Pierre Juquin (2% des voix environ), a déjà appelé à voter pour lui, et le Parti Communiste, qui vient de connaître un nouveau recul électoral (à peine 8,7% des voix pour M. André Lajoinie) devrait à son tour se désister en faveur du président sortant, mercredi après la réunion de son comité central.

Toutefois, pour l'importer, M. Mitterrand doit mobiliser au-delà du seul électoral de gauche. Il a donc déjà choisi son angle d'attaque pour le second tour: tenter de rassembler sur son nom les voix de l'électorat modéré de M. Barre, qu'échappent les "outreances" de la "droite extrême".

Dé dimanche soir, le président sortant a été ainsi adressé aux Français qui n'ont pas voté pour lui, mais qui partagent les mêmes valeurs et les mêmes objectifs: "le chemin de la France".



François Mitterrand: 34,1%



Jean-Marie Le Pen: 14,4%



Jacques Chirac: 19,9%

l'Europe, la cause de la paix — pour les inviter à le rejoindre dans un "grand rassemblement".

M. Chirac, qui a obtenu des dimanches soir le soutien total de M. Barre, apparaît pour sa part en difficulté: il a obtenu un score décevant (moins de 20% des voix) mais, plus grave, il dépend désormais des voix de l'extrême-droite ultra-nationaliste et xénophobe pour être élu.

Or, M. Le Pen, qui a qualifié sa percée électorale de "tranchée de terre politique", a décidé de laisser planer le suspense jusqu'au 8 mai (une semaine avant le second tour) avant de faire savoir s'il appellera ses électeurs à voter pour M. Chirac ou s'il ne donnera aucune consigne de vote. Le Front National, qui se veut "le chemin de la France française", n'a jamais cessé d'accuser les partis traditionnels de gauche et de droite de "l'extinction" dans le domaine de l'immigration et de la sécurité. Il est clair que M. Le Pen est décidé à monnayer très cher son éventuel soutien à M. Chirac.

M. Chirac se trouve plus que jamais aujourd'hui face à une contradiction: comment gagner les voix d'extrême-droite, tout en se désistant de la gauche, sans effrayer les électeurs centristes qui réclament de son reporteur sur M. Mitterrand?

M. Barre s'attendait clairement à laisser entendre, dans son

message de soutien à M. Chirac, qu'il n'était pas question de donner des gages à l'extrême-droite, et réaffirmé avec force sa foi en une "société ouverte et tolérante qui refuse tous les extrémismes et tous les racismes".

Même si la perte s'annonce difficile, les amis de M. Chirac ne s'avouent pas vaincus. Le ministre de l'Intérieur, Charles Fauriol, a même émis son optimisme: "François Mitterrand est en ballottage difficile", a-t-il assuré. M. Pécqueur, qui représente l'aile dure du RPR, a présenté l'affrontement du deuxième tour comme "un combat de droite contre gauche" et a assuré que le candidat Chirac allait tenir compte de "l'immigration" des Français dans "la politique de lutte contre l'insécurité et le terrorisme".

C'est donc une campagne sur plusieurs fronts à la fois — sur fond de tension accrue en Nouvelle-Calédonie — que devra mener M. Chirac entre les deux tours. La tâche de M. Mitterrand semble plus facile, mais pour être réélu, le président sortant devra éviter l'abandon de l'électorat que peut démolir l'assurance de la victoire.

Le géographe politique de la France est sortie profondément modifiée du premier tour, sonnet le glee du bipartisme. Le spectaculaire émergence d'une extrême-droite de combat, qui cherche aux sons de la xénophobie et de l'ultra-nationalisme, met en pratique fin, selon le plupart des obser-

vateurs politiques, au bipartisme de fait qui s'était instauré en France depuis la fondation de la Vème République par le Général De Gaulle, en 1958.

L'alternance entre les socialistes et la coalition gaulliste-libérale, adversaires mais également respectueux du jeu politique traditionnel, implique dans les faits la présence aux deux camps politiques, mais aussi aux extrêmes que le choix entre la réélection et la protestation stérile.

Le Pen, roulier de l'extrême-droite devenu tribun populaire a réifié sur son nom un électoral hétéroclite, dont l'unique thème de rassemblement est le rejet de l'immigration, notant l'absence de des épiscopales. Pendant un an, ce "prédicateur" s'est tenu avec lui à la fondation du mouvement nationaliste Al-Fatah. Celui-ci a été créé sous le nom de H.A.T.A.F. (en arabe Haikant Al Fatah Al Walani Al Falastini, Mouvement de libération nationale de Palestine) dont les lettres inversées donneront Al Fatah et dont Yasser Arafat est, par la suite, devenu le chef.

En 1984, Abou Jihad accompagnait Yasser Arafat à Pékin. Alors que le chef du Fatah revenait de la Libye, Abou Jihad se rend en Corée du Nord et Hanul (Nord-Vietnam): la Chine Populaire prend clairement position en faveur du mouvement de libération nationale de Palestine.



Au bureau de vote pour les Français d'Amman: Chirac en tête et un bon score pour le candidat écologiste

28 APRIL 1988

APRES LE MEURTRE D'ABOU JIHAD

Syrie-Olp: les retrouvailles

Après cinq ans de conflit entre la Syrie et l'Olp, le président syrien Hafez El-Assad s'est entretenu pendant trois heures à Damas avec Yasser Arafat, leader de l'Olp, le 25 avril.

Après l'entrevue d'Abou Jihad à Damas, les observateurs s'accrochent à considérer la venue de Yasser Arafat dans la capitale syrienne comme un tournant majeur dans les relations entre la Syrie et l'Olp. Le Monde (25 avril) attribue à un faisceau de circonstances: la révolte dans les territoires occupés, qui relègue au second plan les querelles inter-arabes; le plan Shultz qui, en occupant l'Olp des négociations et en excluant tout projet d'Etat palestinien, amène les deux hommes à faire cause commune contre le risque d'une "capitulation arabe"; l'assassinat d'Abou Jihad, enfin, "la tait qu'accrocher le processus" d'union sacrée

contre Israël.

La crise syro-palestinienne a pris naissance en 1983 au Liban, avec la constitution d'un courant dissident pro-syrien au sein du Fatah, principale composante de l'Olp. Une guerre fratricide s'était engagée, qui avait abouti à l'aviation de M. Arafat et de ses partisans du Liban, à l'issue du siège de Tripoli (1984). A partir de 1985, les civils palestiniens restés au Liban se sont affrontés aux milices chiites pro-syriennes d'Amal, qui ont assiégré jusqu'en 1988 les camps palestiniens (2000 morts en trois ans). Cette guerre a favorisé la réunification de l'Olp, consacrée en 1987 à Alger. Depuis le déploiement, en janvier 1988, des troupes syriennes autour des camps de Beyrouth, la situation s'est apaisée. Mais chacun considérait qu'il ne s'agissait que d'une trêve, et que seule une réconciliation Assed-Arafat pouvait enterrer le hécho de guerre.

Un combattant efficace et silencieux

De son vrai nom Khalil Al-Wazir, Abou Jihad est né le 10 octobre 1935 à Ramle en Palestine occupée. Après la débâcle palestinienne de 1948, il se réfugie avec ses parents à Gaza, où il poursuit ses études secondaires. En 1954, à l'âge de 18 ans, il participe aux premiers raids à partir de Gaza contre Israël. En 1958, il s'inscrit à l'Université d'Alexandrie. Peu après, il se rend en Arabie Saoudite en quête de travail puis, un an plus tard, part au Liban où il rencontre Yasser Arafat. Abou Jihad participe avec lui à la fondation du mouvement nationaliste Al-Fatah. Celui-ci a été créé sous le nom de H.A.T.A.F. (en arabe Haikant Al Fatah Al Walani Al Falastini, Mouvement de libération nationale de Palestine) dont les lettres inversées donneront Al Fatah et dont Yasser Arafat est, par la suite, devenu le chef.



Durant la guerre des six jours en juin 1967, Abou Jihad participait aux opérations militaires contre l'armée israélienne. Avec Arafat et d'autres dirigeants palestiniens, il forme Al-Assifa (la tempête) la branche militaire de Al Fatah. Il combat les Israéliens pendant l'invasion du Liban en 1982, ainsi que pendant le siège de Beyrouth, qui a duré près de 90 jours. Son nom est devenu célèbre comme coordinateur du soulèvement (Intifada) des Palestiniens en Cisjordanie et à Gaza.

Abou Jihad est connu comme étant l'homme secret et silencieux de la résistance. Il était austère et gardait son sang-froid pendant les heures noires. Il s'était marié en 1962 et laisse une veuve et cinq enfants.

PASCAL S. KARMY

Beyrouth 1973: le précédent

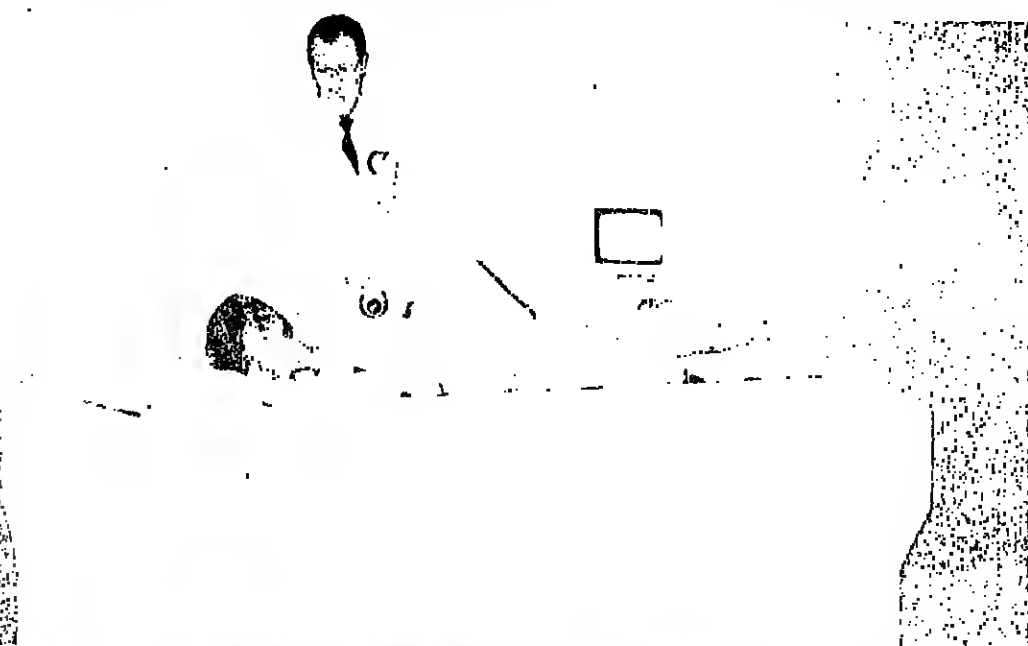
L'opération terroriste menée par Israël contre Khalil Al-Wazir dans la nuit du 15 au 16 avril 1983 à Tunis est presque identique à celle menée dans le sud contre trois dirigeants de l'Olp: Abou Youssef, Kemal Nasser et Kamel Adouane. Des commandos de l'armée israélienne débarquent sur une piste de la capitale libanaise où les attendent des voitures blindées. Pendant, près de trois heures, les opérants de l'Olp sans que les forces de sécurité libanaise n'interviennent. Les trois dirigeants de l'Olp sont tués: à leur domicile familial, dans l'après-midi, avait exprimé sa réaction.

L'opération menée en 1973 contre le chef de la résistance à Tunis est un bon exemple de la méthode de l'opération terroriste d'Etat qu'exerce Israël contre les Palestiniens. Les dirigeants israéliens se sont félicités du succès de cette opération et en ont exprimé leur admiration, comme Golda Meir l'avait fait.

Outre le terrorisme d'Etat que mène Israël contre les Palestiniens de Cisjordanie et de Gaza; détentions, torture, gaz toxiques, destructions de maisons, déportations, entre autres, égarant ainsi en violation la 4ème Convention de Genève de 1949 sur la protection des civils sous occupation, Israël poursuit ses actes terroristes contre les dirigeants palestiniens à l'extérieur. Mais les Palestiniens des territoires occupés ainsi que ceux de la diaspora ne se désespèrent jamais et ils continueront leur lutte acharnée jusqu'à la réalisation de leur droit national et de leur indépendance. P.S.K.

TECHNOLOGIE MEDICALE FRANCAISE A ZARKA

Oprérations sans bistouri



L'appareil Technomest International: le traitement indolore des calculs rénaux, une révolution médicale.

L'hôpital Al Hikma de Zarka a fait l'acquisition en février d'un appareil français unique en son genre au Moyen-Orient: il permet, sans opération chirurgicale, de localiser et de détruire sans douleur les calculs rénaux, par ultrasons et ondes de choc. Le Dr Ahmed Elise, directeur de l'hôpital, explique ce choix.

Vous dites qu'on fait entrer un homme malade et inquiet dans une salle où se trouve un lit volumineux sur lequel on couche le malade, puis on actionne le mécanisme de la machine et, après une demi-heure plus tard, ce même homme en ressort détendu et pratiquement guéri. Cela semble miraculeux. Pouvez-vous expliquer le principe de cette machine?

Tout d'abord, cette machine est conçue pour désintégrer les calculs rénaux ou de la vésicule biliaire depuis solidement habituellement, on a recours à la chirurgie pour retirer ces calculs. Plus maintenant, si l'on possède cette machine. Le principe est le suivant: le malade est couché sur l'appareil, l'abdomen ou le bas du dos, selon la nature des calculs à traiter, est en contact direct avec de l'eau. Des

ondes à ultra-sons permettent de localiser avec une grande précision les calculs et de surveiller l'action des ondes de choc qui vont permettre de désintégrer les calculs. C'est une véritable révolution médicale qui permet de traiter cliniquement des cas qui ne pouvaient se passer de chirurgie auparavant.

Pourquoi avoir choisi un appareil français?

C'est ce que j'ai trouvé de mieux sur le marché. Deux mois passés en Europe m'ont permis d'essayer tous les appareils du genre; l'appareil français m'a paru le plus compétitif: pas besoin d'anesthésie, traitement indolore, pas de complications après le traitement, ni d'endométrage des tissus. Même la machine est prévue pour éviter que le patient s'ennuie!

Et quant ce se casse, que faites-vous?

Tout est prévu. Nous avons une équipe jordanienne sur place qui assure l'entretien et les réparations s'il y a lieu. Ils ont été formés en France ainsi que nous (trois médecins) qui assurons la manipulation et le suivi.

Un appareil de cet ordre là, ça doit coûter cher...

Oui. Huit millions de francs

français (500.000 JD.). Et la séance coûte 500 dinars jordaniens. Elle dure entre une demi-heure et une heure pour un calcul de petite ou moyenne grosseur. Il en faut plus d'une pour des calculs plus importants. Mais le jeu en vaut la chandelle car on évite les trocasses, les risques, et les contre-indications de la chirurgie. Et le taux de réussite des traitements par ondes de choc est quand même de 95%, les 5% restants étant les cas de vagues calculs de dix ans qui nécessitent plusieurs sessions d'ondes ainsi que la chirurgie. Bien sûr, pour amortir un tel appareil, il faut pouvoir l'utiliser plusieurs fois par jour. Or, depuis deux mois que nous l'avons, nous ne traitons que deux malades par jour en moyenne. Beaucoup de gens ne savent pas encore que cet appareil existe au Moyen-Orient. Nous sommes les seuls à l'avoir pour le moment. Un million de patients dans le monde ont déjà été traités par ce système durant ces cinq dernières années. Pour l'instant, nous avons traité une centaine de patients du Moyen-Orient; nous pourrions en guérir beaucoup plus si seulement ils savaient que cet appareil existait chez nous!

Propos recueillis par RAJA BEN AYED

ORIENT EXPRESS

• **L'IRAN ATTAQUE UN PETROLIER SAUDIEN** — Six vedettes iraniennes ont ouvert le feu sans faire de victime le 24 avril sur un pétrolier saoudien battant pavillon libérien. Cette action a été menée au lendemain d'une déclaration de Ronald Reagan, menaçant Téhéran de lui faire payer lourdement toute agression d'un navire neutre. Jusqu'à présent, les Etats-Unis ne protègent que les bâtiments battant pavillon américain (dont 11 pétroliers koweïtiens), mais ils envisagent de l'étendre à tous les navires neutres.

• **LA JORDANIE SIGNE L'ACHAT DE MIRAGES FRANCAIS** — Le Jordanie a signé le 23 avril le contrat d'achat de plusieurs de Mirage 2000 (avion de chasse français), a-t-on appris par un communiqué de la Société Dassault-Breguet, qui ne précise pas le nombre d'appareils vendus, ni la date de leur livraison. Le marché avait été conclu lors de la visite officielle du premier ministre Jacques Chirac en Jordanie, en février dernier. Selon une source proche de M. Chirac, le contrat porterait sur l'achat de 20 Mirage 2000 et sur la modernisation de 16 Mirage F1.

• **DEM JANKUK CONDAMNE A MORT** — Le tribunal de Jérusalem a condamné le 24 avril John Demjanjuk (dit "Ivan le terrible"), un bourreau nazi légendaire par ses tortures au camp de Treblinka, où plus de 800.000 juifs ont été exterminés durant la seconde guerre mondiale. Le seul cas de peine capitale appliquée jusqu'ici en Israël est celui d'Adolf Eichmann, nazi pendu en 1962.

• **ARCHEOLOGIE** — L'ambassadeur de France en Jordanie, M. Patrick Leclercq, a remis le 21 avril les insignes de Chevalier des Arts et des Lettres au Dr Adnan Hedidi, Directeur général du Département des Antiquités et au Dr Fawzi Zayyadine, Directeur adjoint, pour leur contribution éminente au développement de la coopération franco-jordanienne dans le domaine de l'archéologie, "une des manifestations les plus heureuses de la qualité des relations entre les deux pays".

AU MENU

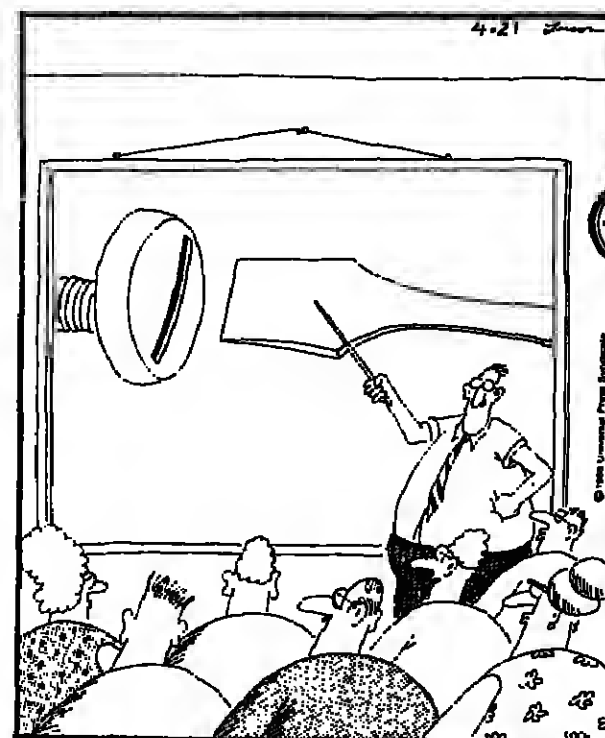
Poireaux sauce aigre-douce

Pour 6 personnes: 1kg de poireaux, 3 cuill. à soupe d'huile, 3 gousses d'ail, 1 cuill. à soupe de sucre, 2 citrons.

Nettoyer les poireaux. Les rendre en quatre sur toute la longueur. Faire chauffer l'huile dans une poêle et y faire revenir l'ail avec le sucre quelques minutes, jusqu'à ce que le sucre commence à se colorer. Y ajouter les poireaux et laisser cuire pendant 5 mn à feu moyen, en les retournant pendant le cuisson. Presser les citrons et verser le jus sur les poireaux. Couvrir et laisser cuire à feu très doux de 15 à 20 mn. Servir chaud ou froid.

Table ronde

Faute d'animateurs, les tables rondes en français du CCF n'ont plus lieu que le dimanche. Toute personne disposée à animer le jeudi (17h30) des débats discussions avec des Jordaniens désireux d'enrichir leur français peut appeler le CCF: 636445.



School for the mechanically declined



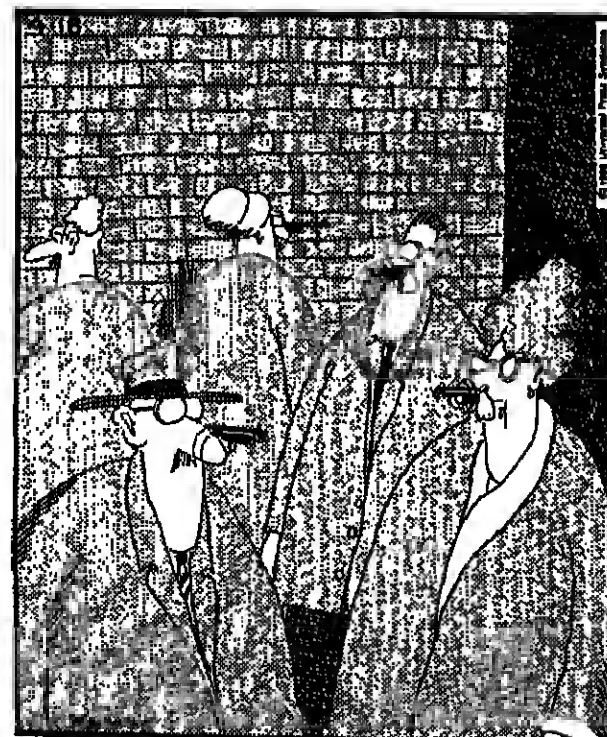
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Animal Jake gifts

THE FAR SIDE

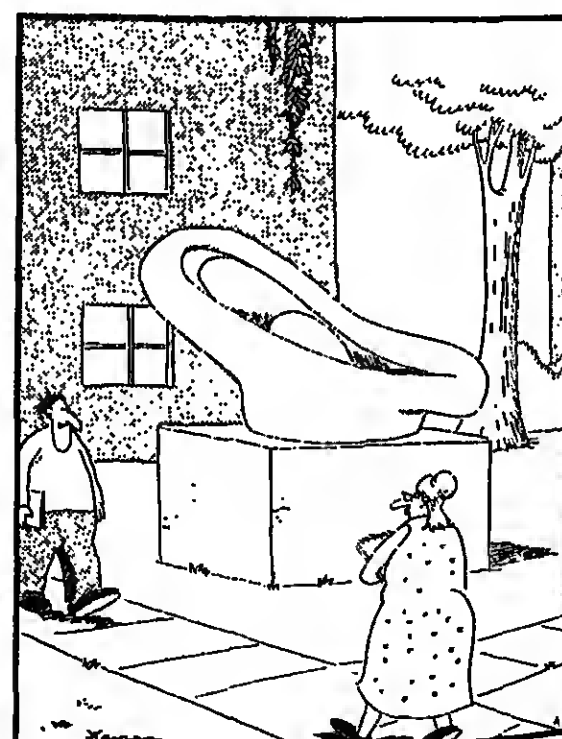
By GARY LARSON



The tragic proliferation of noseguns



"Say, Will - why don't you pull that thing out and play us a tune?"



At the Vincent van Gogh School of Art



Suddenly, throwing the festivities into utter confusion, Ujang begins to play "Siardust."



Times and places never to insert your contact lens.

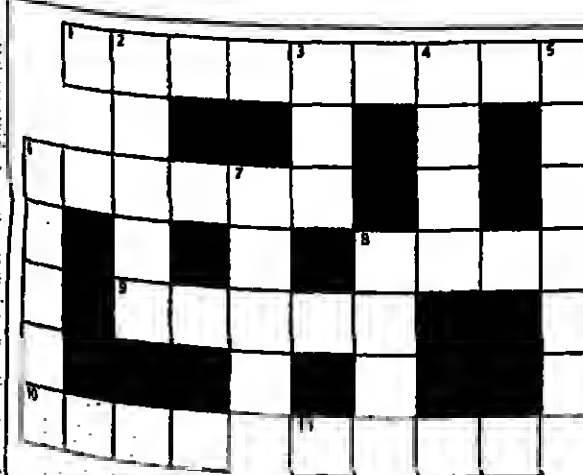
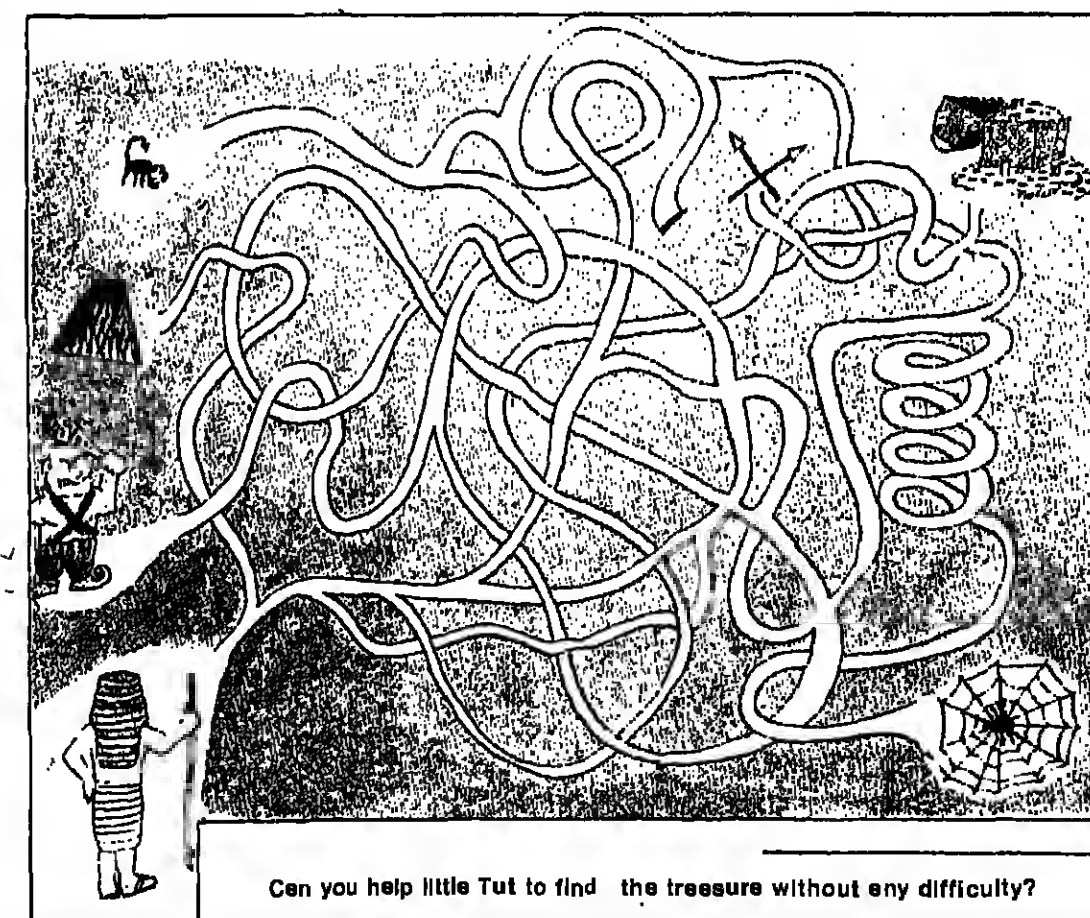
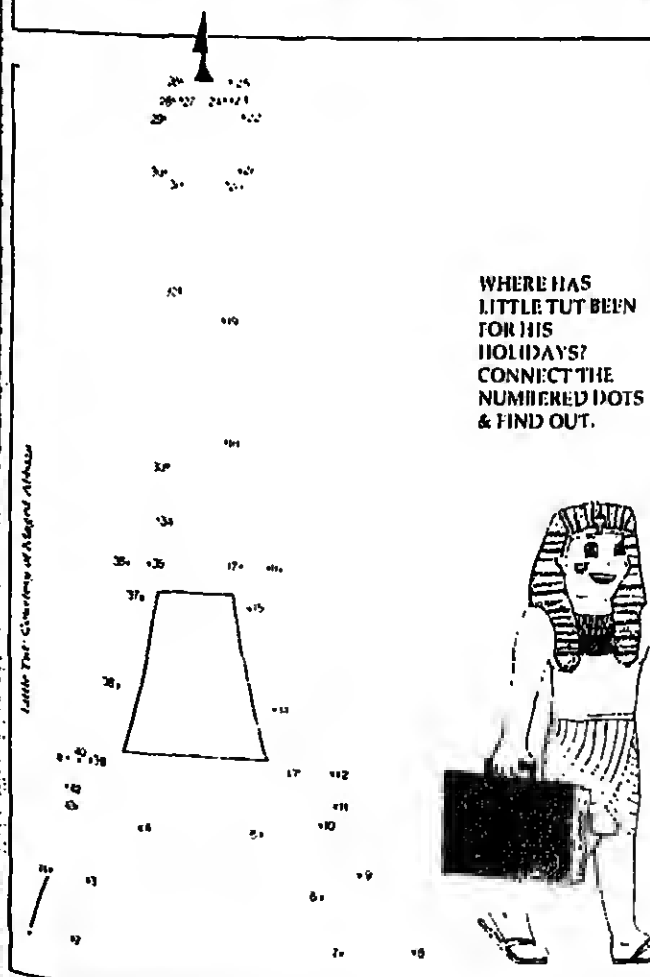


"You know, it was supposed to be just a story about a little kid and a wolf ... but all of a sudden, I've been dressing up as a grandmother ever since."

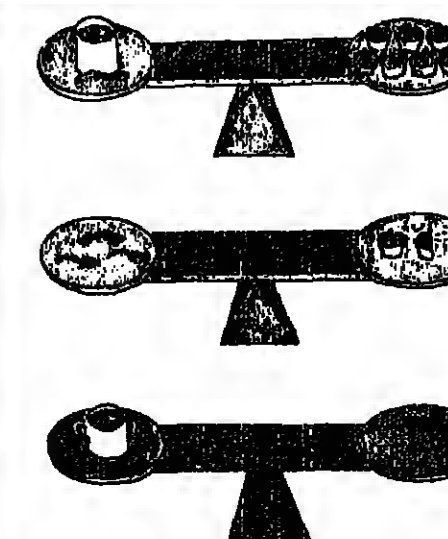


Children's contributions

Wake up — It's time to eat! By Nader Al-Keswani, 14 yrs.



- ACROSS
1. The time of day between morning and evening. (9)
 2. Stand with your back to the sun and you will see this shape of yourself on the ground. (6)
 3. It tips you in the sea. (4)
 4. A bus that runs on rails. (4)
 5. Opposite of do up. (4)
- DOWN
1. Surround a picture. (5)
 2. Uncooked. (3)
 3. Above. (4)
 4. An amount. (6)
 5. Speak loudly. (5)
 6. You row a boat with them. (4)
 7. A beard hides it. (4)



How many cakes are on the plate? How many cakes do you think are on the plate in Picture No 3 below?

Answer: 2 1/2 cakes

Friends of

The Star



Ale' Adeeb Hujir.

Age 12 —

hobby is football and wishes to be a businessman



Abdel-Hamid Al-A'loul

hobby is sports and wishes to be an inventor